FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WEINBERGER PRESS CLUB SPEECH CRITICIZED

AU291154 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] [Female announcer] In a speech at the International Press Club in Washington, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger stated that U.S. troops have to be used for military operations at various points in the world.

[Male announcer] U.S. troops can be dispatched abroad in the following cases: first, when vital interests of the United States or its allies are threatened. History proves however that U.S. interests begin everywhere and end nowhere. This means that every state should feel itself as a potential subject of aggression.

Second, the U.S. troops have to be dispatched with the unmistakable goal that they should be victorious. Weinberger obviously hints at the Grenada invasion which should thus become a program for future actions.

Third, we must be ready to dispatch further troops and military equipment, or briefly put, this refers to an obligatory escalation of the conflicts, like the escalation of the conflict currently being carried out by the United States in Central America.

Fourth, the dispatch of U.S. troops must be taken into account only as a last resort. Here we ourselves have to recall what the first report has been and it has always been intimidation. If intimidation has no effect, Caspar Weinberger hinted, aggression will then follow.

Caspar Weinberger thus emphasized at the International Press Club in Washington that there was nothing new in U.S. political doctrine, which is a policy of operating from a position of strength.

TODOROV ON POSITIVE RESULTS OF FOREIGN POLICY

AU291611 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 84 p 2

[Report on report by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and National Assembly chairman to National Assembly in Sofia on 27 November]

[Text] During 1984, the People's Republic of Bulgaria continued its principled and consistent foreign policy, coordinated with the Warsaw Pact member-countries, and aimed at developing and strengthening comprehensive cooperation with the socialist countries, supporting the struggle of the peoples that have liberated themselves from imperialist and capitalist domination, and at peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states, the report reads.

The meetings and talks of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, with leading state and political figures of other countries facilitated the increase of the contribution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the cause of peace and cooperation, and to the search for ways and means of preventing a thermonuclear war, decreasing tension in international relations, and achieving disarmament.

In the general context of the principled and consistent peaceful foreign policy of the party and the state, the National Assembly also developed its international activity in 1984. Through this activity, the parliament facilitated the implementation of the foreign policy course of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the development of bilateral relations, and the strengthening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

The contacts with parliamentarian figures of other countries, conducted in 1984, have a multilateral importance and allow the exchange of opinions in the organization and contents of the parliaments' work. The detailed presentation of our positions on international issues and on the policy conducted by the Bulgarian party and state leadership in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world, has clear importance in creating a climate of confidence and in searching for ways to strengthen peace and understanding among peoples, and overcome the prejudices toward socialist Bulgaria and its policy existing in some social strata in certain capitalist countries.

In 1985, too, the activity of the National Assembly must develop as an important and integral part of the peace-loving and constructive foreign policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

OFFICIALS ATTEND ALBANIAN RECEPTION ON ANNIVERSARY

AU292043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] On 29 November [name indistinct], Albanian charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, gave a reception in the embassy's hall on the national day of Albania, Liberation Day. The reception was attended by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; deputy ministers, public figures, and representatives of the business circles. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS

AU271923 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], as well as to Nyamyn Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the remarkable anniversary in the life of the MPRP and of the entire Mongolian people -- the 60th anniversary of the Third MPRP Congress -- as well as on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR, we convey to you and to all working people in your country the most sincere, fraternal greetings.

The great credit earned by the Third MPRP Congress in 1924 was the fact that it clarified for the first time the historical necessity for Mongolia to proceed along with the path of non-capitalist development. The congress decisions, inspired by the teachings of Marx, Engles, and Lenin about the opportunity for formerly backward countries to proceed along the path of non-capitalist development, were transformed into the party's general line. On 26 November 1924, Mongolia accomplished one step further along the path of its revolutionary movement -- the People's Great Hural proclaimed the MPR and adopted the country's first constitution. As a result of the establishment of the MPR and as a result of the thorough socioeconomic transformations that were accomplished, the future of the Mongolian people was once and for all linked to socialism.

Mongolia today is a socialist state developing at an accelerated rate, with a contemporary multi-branch economy and prospering culture, and is enjoying the increasing well-being of the people. The great successes achieved by the Mongolian working people were attained in close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and with the other, fraternal socialist CEMA member-countries. These successes are guarantees for the further, ascending development of Mongolia.

As a strong link in the socialist community, the MPR is making its worthy contribution to the struggle to consolidate the positions of socialism in the world. The consistent foreign policy of the MPR is enjoying well-deserved prestige and is aimed at preserving peace, at establishing mutual confidence, good-neighborly relations, and mutual advantage among the people of Asia and peoples throughout the world.

We state with joy and gratification that our relations of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation in all sectors of life, relations existing between the BCP and the MPRP, as well as between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR, are developing at unrelenting rates. We hope that these relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to be intensifed and expanded in the future also for the sake of our two peoples' prosperity, for the sake of peace and socialism in the world.

On the occasion of your glorious anniversary, we wish you and all working people in fraternal Mongolia with all our hearts, dearest comrades, remarkable new successes in socialist construction, as well as in the successful implementation of the decisions adopted by the 18th MPRP Congress for the prosperity of socialist Mongolia, for peace on our planet.

STANISHEV RECEIVES IRAQI CP POLITBURO MEMBER

AU282210 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] On 28 November, Comrade Dimitur Stanishev met Zazi Khairi, member of the Politburo of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, who is making a short visit in Bulgaria. They exchanged opinions on some topical issues of the communist and the workers' movement, the international situation, and more specifically, on the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. A high evaluation was expressed of the USSR Mideast proposals of June 1984. It was pointed out that they represent a broad and real program of comprehensively and justly solving the conflict in this region of the world.

A total unity of opinion was noted on all matters discussed.

BONEV RECEIVES CUBAN PLANNING OFFICIAL 29 NOV

AU292045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] On 29 November, Comrade Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received [name indistinct] deputy chairman of Cuba's Central Planning Board. A talk on coordinating the two countries' national plans for the period 1986-1990 was conducted. Matters pertaining to implementing the agreements reached during the visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Cuba were also discussed.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS ON NATO THREAT

AU291417 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Nov 84 p 6

["From the speech given by Colonel General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army" at the ninth SED Central Committee session on 22-23 November in East Berlin]

[Excerpts] Proceeding from the analysis of the international situation and of its development trends made by our party, the demands and tasks contained in the basic documents for the 1984-85 training year take into account the fact that through the exclusive fault of the rulers of the United States and NATO, the danger of unleashing of a war with or without the means of mass destruction has grown to a threatening level. It is in keeping with the internationalist obligations of the National People's Army [NVA] within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to ensure that the military strategic balance between socialism and imperialism is preserved, that NATO's plans of aggression are foiled, and that peace is preserved. From all this it may be deduced that in political-ideological work intensified education in socialist patriotism, in unity with proletarian internationalism, constitutes and essential concern.

Love for the homeland, for the socialist fatherland, is a strong, motivating emotion which to a high degree is the source of conscious activity for the protection against any imperialist threat. The effect of this emotion is all the deeper because the members of the Army and Border Troops realize that the socialist fatherland is identical with the political rule of the workers class and of its allies, with the elimination of exploitation and oppression, with socialist democracy, and with freedom and human dignity. In preparing for the 11th party congress, we want in an increasingly better way and in a comprehensive manner, to make our Army members and border soldiers more aware of the historic achievement we have accomplished under the leadership of the party of the workers class in almost 40 years.

Alliance of Arms With the Soviet Army

The education in socialist patriotism is inseparably linked with the consolidation of socialist interntionalism. The forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and of the liberation of the German people from fascism as well as the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact are worthy occasions for familiarizing the NVA members and the GDR Border Troops in an even more detailed manner with the liberating mission of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Fatherland War of the Soviet Union, with the great achievements of the Soviet people and of their Army and Navy in the struggles for social progress and lasting peace since the days of May 1945.

The inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union, which is based on the unbreakable combat alliance between the CPSU and our SED and which is permeated with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, is expressed in the military sphere in the alliance of arms between the Soviet Armed Forces and the NVA. This alliance of arms is and remains an inexhaustible source of the fighting strength and combat-readiness of our Armed Forces.

When we set ourselves the task in the 1984-85 training year to further fashion the ideological seasoning of the members of the NVA and Border Troops, we are following Lenin's conclusion that together with the growth of the scope of historical actions, interest in them and the conscious attitude toward them must also be enhanced. For us in the Armed Forces, consolidating socialist consciousness is the key to the unconditional fulfillment of the assignment of the worker-peasant power, the fulfillment of any order.

Because the political and military demands on the NVA's fighting stregth and combat-readiness have considerably increased in view of the exacerbated military political situation and the excessive psychological warfare of NATO, we must constantly enable Army members to realize all the factors of combat-readiness in their complexity and interaction and to bring them to bear in daily service with great effectiveness.

It is obvious that NATO propaganda centers want to spread in our country fear and doubts in our own strength on the one hand, and carelessness on the other. Their idle talk about the peace-preserving role of the NATO troops, including the Bundeswehr, turns the truth upside down. Our soldiers know only too well that their military performance determines whether the enemy, in the case of an aggression, is confronted with a risk that is deadly for him.

We are shaping all the ideological, political, and military education and training so as to well equip our Army members morally and physically, so that they confidently master their arms even under heavy strain and can fight in combat with an unbending resolve to win.

In the 1984-85 training year we are primarily placing emphasis in the work of commanders, staffs, political organs, party branches, and FDJ branches on:

-- constantly further developing the political-moral status as a prerequisite for a creative mass initiative and for rigid discipline;

-- enhancing the quality of troop control on the basis of the latest scientific findings and on even more comprehensively qualifying the command organs, troop and naval forces for actions within the coalition framework;

-- carrying out operational, tactical, and combat training effectively and in close to combat conditions;

-- constantly perfecting the quality of the combat-readiness necessary at any given moment;

-- mastering combat technical equipment in the shortest time possible and at any moment, and on fully exploiting all its combat possibilities;

-- further improving the input-output ratio in organizing and carrying out military tasks and in implementing great savings of material and energy as well as maximum efficiency in employing material and financial means.

U.S. HOSTILITY TOWARD NICARAGUA, MIG ISSUE VIEWED

DW291029 East Berlin Television Service in German 2025 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Karl-Edward von Schnitzler's "Der Schwarze Kanal" program]

[Text] [Video shows FGR television clips of Secretary of State Shultz charging Nicaragua with having an aggressive policy] There you see it -- impudence, crying stop thief, turning the truth upside down. Good evening, dear viewers.

To go by this report, Nicaraguan troops have invaded the United States and are standing near New York; Nicaragua aircraft are flying over the White House and causing sonic booms; and Nicaragua's aircraft carriers are blockading the ports of San Diego, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, Chicago, and Milwaukee. No, it was not counter-revolutionary CIA gangs that raided Nicaraguan cooperatives last week, killing 19 people, men, women, and children; it was Sandinists insidiously murdering harmless billionaires on the sunny Florida beaches.

This is why the U.S. Air Force; the U.S. Navy with 40 warships, including the aircraft carriers Iowa, Nimitz, and John F. Kennedy, with nuclear weapons; U.S. troops, including the sun of delta [preceding term in English] special force; and counterrevolutionaries trained by the United States and armed to the teeth are about to -- no, not attack Nicaragua -- they are supposed to help build roads in Honduras.

The Nicaraguan people are offended, outraged, and ready for defense and holy resistance. Why did the Nicaraguan people vote in free democratic elections for the new system, for the Sandinists? Because this is the people's government. Its achievements include 11,500 new apartments; 230 new settlement areas and the corresponding connecting traffic routes; and the reduction of an illiteracy rate of more than 50 percent, a U.S.-Somoza inheritance, to 12.9 percent. Nearly 500,000 people are learning to read and write their own language, Spanish, Miskito, Sumu, and English. Some 31,000 peasant families have received land of their own. The more than 3,000 new agricultural cooperatives; the 300,000 health centers; the hospitals, including the first pediatric clinic; the eradication of polio; the 3.3 million vaccinations against malaria and other epidemic diseases; the strong decrease in the infant mortality rate; and the considerable reduction in malnourishment; all this means that the hard struggle against the evil legacy of U.S. colonialism and its governor, Somoza, is successfully underway.

This does not please the mayor of Wiesbaden in the FRG who prohibited an exhibition of Nicaragua's social progress at his city's library. Above all others, however, this displeases the U.S. imperialists. After all, good examples might spoil their evil morals and be emulated. Thus, Washington's viewpoint has been reduced to the following by FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, which is definitely not anti-American: Good elections in El Salvador, bad elections in Nicaragua; good dictatorship in Chile, bad commandantes in Nicaragua; good contras who combat the Sandinists, bad guerillas who defend them. The sovereign state of Nicaragua is increasingly disappearing behind a screen of power considerations and ideology. In a long and bloody civil war, the Nicaraguan people liberated themselves from an arch-reactionary clique that regarded the country as its private banana plantation. What else could be expected at the time than a political shift to the left? Finally, the paper says that caught up in argugments about whether the chicken or the egg came first, the United States is equipping contras in El Salvador because it is afraid of a domino effect in Central America.

This brings us to the role FRG television plays in this dirty war. Well, the so-called commentator Thomas Reimer said that nothing can be ruled out, meaning also direct intervention by Washington. There have been warlike actions such as bombing raids, demolitions, air drops of troops, espionage flights, he said.

Well, these are all unilateral actions and acts of aggression by the counterrevolutionaries, the CIA, and Washington. However, they claim to be objective and committed to a balance, and this the commentator expressed as follows: In the final analysis, it is power, the arming of Nicaragua, and the threat of exporting revolution that is involved. Flip-flop, and it is Nicaragua that is causing the crisis; it is the aggressor. The good United States would think twice before attacking a country against the will of its people, just as in Vietnam, you will note. The allegedly free and independent commmentator cautiously neglected to mention Grenada, and then made another reversal by saying that the charge that Nicaragua intends to attack its neighbors is pure propaganda nonsense. He is right, yet just a while earlier he said the exact opposite.

Right on time, directly after the free elections in Nicaragua, the CIA provided a pretext to again fan the issue, with CBS and NBC and, of course, the television networks of the allied FRG, including Mr Remiers station, hurrying to spread the fairy tale about evil MIG-21's that Soviet freighters had allegedly brought to Corinto so Nicaragua could threaten the United States.

Nicaragua certainly has the right and duty to defend itself because it no longer is a U.S. colony and it is not the 51st state of the union. If Washington, together with counterrevolutionary mercenaries and reactionary neighbors obedient to the United States, intends to force the Nicaraguan people back into a dictatorship in the mold of Somoza, the right to resistance, including acquiring weapons, exists morally and under international law.

If things do not go as Washington has hoped, the old recipe is resorted to like that last applied in Grenada -- first the security of U.S. citizens is threatened and then an airport with an oversized runway is being built. How damnable! The lie of the airport complements the series of lies about the missile gap, tank gap, or whatever other gap, and, of course, Soviet weapons are coming which will threaten the United States. CIA and U.S. Air Force spy planes promptly fly over foreign territories, warships violate foreign territorial waters, and ports are mined and bombed. An international group of journalists raises a hue and cry about a threat and embellish the CIA inventions, in most cases against their better knowledge.

Apart from the fact that the distance between Nicaragua and the United States is well over 1,500 km and that MIG-21 jet fighters cannot reach U.S. territory in direct flight, the more modern MIG-23 aircraft in Cuba, which is located much closer to the United States, are not eliciting any hue and cry about a threat. This is probably not topical at the moment. So even if the main lie bursts like a bubble, the undeclared war is pursued as a crusade for freedom because Nicaragua must not become another Cuba.

Look, socialism in another country is none of the business of the United States or of the Soviet Union. Socialism is not an article for export. However, counterrevolution is also not an article to be imported. Thus, the point is not whether Nicaragua is turning into another Cuba; what is important is to prevent Nicaragua from becoming another Grenada. This is a concern for all decent people. If the United States is willing to risk the spark in Latin America becoming a world conflagration, then solidarity with Nicaragua is the foremost human right and duty and a duty for peace.

What is happening in Managua is not an invasion hysteria, as FRG television slanderously wants to have people believe. The danger of U.S. aggression is declining, FRG television says, and by playing down the situation in this way, it also becomes culpable of providing false information to the advantage of the would-be U.S. invaders who, after all, have proven what they can and will do -- in Korea, Iran, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Lebanon, and Grenada -- and who were prevented from achieving their ends in Afghanistan, Angola, and Mozambique only through armed solidarity, although their CIA actions continue there as well.

There is a detailed script against Nicaragua that is more specific than has been divulged by THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST or a council for hemispheric affairs. In addition to Washington's state terrorism, the war of nerves, and economic blockade, the following is envisaged: Following the entry of troops into Nicaraguan territory from Honduras or across other borders, a counterrevolutionary government is to be established that is supposed to ask its neighbors for help. These neighbors will in turn ask the United States for help, and then the United States can directly proceed to conducting air raids and naval barrages, and to intervene. Similarities with the Grenada script are quite evident. The project's code name: Operation Pegasus.

In addition to Honduras, El Salvador, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, and the U.S. bases in Guantanamo and Panama are included in this, as are U.S. troops that are stationed near Kaiserslautern and in Ramstein in the FRG and are on alert to be airlifted to the seven war exercises the Pentagon is conducting around Nicaragua to intimidate the government and the people, to camouflage the point of aggression, and to keep the timing open.

Since Friday we have been hearing that the situation is becoming less tense and there is talk about negotiations. Managua has repeatedly reaffirmed that Nicaragua has always been receptive to negotiations, and this has again been stated by President Ortega. Nicaragua, unlike the United States, is also prepared to sign the Contadora peace plan. Washington's occasional proposals -- if you can call them that -- have so far lacked substance and cannot be called serious whether the subject is Nicaragua or questions of an arms halt or disarmament.

What still stands out and has not been retracted to this day is the statement by Mrs Kirkpatrick, Reagan's UN representative. It is necessary to note that this lady is a serious candidate for the post of U.S. disarmament commissioner. Shortly before Grenada, she said that it was high time to teach a handful of jackals a lesson. Quite a lady!

Dear viewers, Europe must not become a Euroshima and Nicaragua must not become a Grenada. Nicaragua needs our solidarity in its struggle against the danger and against the very heavy burden inherited from U.S. oppression.

HOFFMANN MEETS KGB DEPUTY CHAIRMAN MATROSOV

DW291944 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, today met Army General Vadim Matrosov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Security Committee and chief of the USSR border troops. During his stay of several days in the GDR the Soviet guest visited units and training facilities of the border troops. In the course of the friendly meeting in the Defense Ministry, Army General Hoffmann paid tribute to the many years of close cooperation between the border troops of the two fraternal countries.

ADN VIEWS REVANCHIST CURRENT IN FRG

LD300044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (ADN) -- A commentary of the Soviet "Peace and Progress" broadcasting station reported that the Federal Press Office has issued a New Year's present, a calendar for 1985. In it there is printed a curious geographical map. The areas which lie to the east of the Oder/Neisse frontier are called German territories under Polish administration.

In connection with the publication of this calendar containing such a map, the deputy chairman of the SPD group in the Bundestag, Ehmke, has condemned the Federal Press Office's position toward the FRG treaty with Poland, according to which the western frontier of the People's Republic of Poland runs along the line of the Oder/Neisse. Observers assess the appearance of the calendar as a further provocation with the objective of fanning a chauvinistic mood and enmity toward the socialist countries and maintaining the ideas of revanchism which have not brought any good to the German people.

Meanwhile, just recently the new Bundestag president, Jenninger, announced from his platform that in the FRG there were no sermons containing revanchist ideas whatsoever. It could also be learned from his address that revanchists cannot be found on West German soil, even in broad daylight.

But, is the publication of a calendar with a provocative map not open propaganda of revanchism? For instance, did the deputy chairman of the expellees league, Bundestag Deputy Hupla, not deal in revanchist propaganda when in addressing members of the youth organization of the CDU in Wunstorf a few days ago, he uttered slogans on the resurrection of the German reich within the frontiers of 1937, on a united Germany, on the impermanence of the postwar order of Europe? And is the activity of the so-called Permanent Council of the East German Regional Associations and Regional Representatives not revanchist? As declared by its leaders this council represents the association of representatives of East German regional associations who speak on behalf of eastern Prussia, western Prussia, Pomerania, the Brandenburg margravate, Silesia and Upper Silesia.

The council sees itself as a kind of parliament in exile, and the areas which belong to other countries as areas of the FRG. Of late it has been particularly active. As is known, this council recently held a congress of the East German regional associations, and not hidden away carefully so that nobody would notice it, but in Bonn, the capital of the FRG.

The fact that this -- and there is only one name for it - conspiration was attended by the federal chancellor personally, is difficult to comprehend. In his presence statements were made which cast doubt on the legality and final character of the European frontiers which arose as a result of World War II and were anchored in relevant international agreements. Even more, the federal chancellor himself said that the German question remains open. We, he emphasized, shall not accept the division, and so forth.

The ADN report published in connection with the meeting in Bonn of the East German regional associations pointed out quite rightly that the calls coming from Bonn for a revision of the frontiers in Europe, which arose as a result of World War II, and the postwar development, with the participation of Kohl and Strauss in this revanchist meeting once again showed just how far from detente the position of the present West German leadership is. Every reasonable individual understands that such a policy, which already suffered total failure before, has no chance of success and is all the more condemned to failure under the conditions of the present balance of power in the international arena.

Foreign Minister Gromyko of the Soviet Union recently in an address warned the revanchists and semi-revanchists of every shade, wherever they may be, that they ought to know that the frontiers of our friend and ally, the GDR, are and remain inviolable. We and our allies warn those who cook up new plans to rewrite history. It is apposite to say to those who dream of revenge, of a revision of the frontiers of Europe: "The German Reich perished in the flames of World War II. There is and there will be no return to it. There are many in the FRG who should reflect on these words. That would be a useful exercise when leafing through the New Year present issued by the Federal Press Office.

LEADERS GREET MONGOLIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU272155 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have addressed the following telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and to Nyamyn Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR:

Distinguished comrades, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council, the Council of Ministers and GDR people we convey to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers and all the MPR people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR.

The proclamation of the MPR, now 6 decades ago, was a truly historic event on the glorious revolutionary road of the Mongolian people.

Supported by the gains of the victorious Mongolian People's Revolution of 1921, the young people's power consistently embarked upon the course of a direct transition from feudalism to socialism.

From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate you on the great successes achieved by the Mongolian people under the leadership of the MPRP. Today the Mongolian people are devoting all their strength to the purposeful fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress for the further revolutionary transformation of their fatherland into a socialist industrial-agrarian state.

Side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, the MPR is making an active contribution in the struggle to preserve world peace. We fully support the multifaceted activities of the MPR which it is undertaking to consolidating peace and security, particularly in Asia.

It gives us communists and all working people great pleasure that the traditional fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples are comprehensively developing for mutual benefit in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and the MPR of 6 May 1977.

We wish you, all communists, and all the fraternal people of the MPR great new successes in the further socialist construction of your country. Dear comrades, accept at the same time our best wishes for your health, creative vigor and for your personal well-being.

SED'S HAEBER RECEIVES SEW DELEGATION

LD300001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 Nov (ADN) -- A cordial meeting took place today between Herbert Haeber, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Dietmar Ahrens, deputy chairman of the SEW; and members of the Bureau and Secretariat of the SEW party executive Harry Flichtbeil and Klaus Feske. The two sides welcomed the steps taken by the Soviet Union for new negotiations with the United States which concern the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons. Again it is from socialism that the initiative comes for averting the danger of a nuclear war and for securing a peaceful future for mankind.

Dietmar Ahrens reported on the SEW's activity since its seventh party congress in May 1984. The party was fighting in the front line of the peace movement, because the population of West Berlin can live securely only if peace is secure. In sharp contrast to the vital interests of the West Berliners is the arms build-up carried out by the United States and other NATO states. This is also true of all the efforts to undermine the European treaties, including the quadripartite agreement, which include the constant attempts to illegally treat West Berlin as part of the FRG's federal state or even as belonging to the Western alliance, NATO. The population of West Berlin can have a good future only if the special situation of the city is used as an opportunity, and if sensible and good-neighborly relations are cultivated with the surrounding socialist GDR.

Herbert Haeber explained to the SEW delegation the results of the ninth SED Central Committee meeting which mapped out the tasks up to the 11th SED Party Congress in 1986 and the plans up to 1990. The GDR considers that the development of relations and businesslike cooperation with Berlin (West) as a firm component part of its constructive policy of peaceful coexistence. Much is being done by the GDR for the benefit of the West Berliners. It was therefore all the more disconcerting that those in Schoeneberg city hall have recently often struck the wrong note. The question is what do they actually hope to gain from it? Surely by now it should be known that Berlin (West) can have a secure future only if it pursues a policy which corresponds to the quadripartite agreement, and if it maintains good contractual relations with the GDR.

Thus, we must agree with all those from the various political camps of West Berlin who work for a sensible relationship with the GDR and for cooperation in new dimensions. Herbert Haeber assured the SEW of the SED's full solidarity in its fight for peace and jobs and affirmed the close militant bonds between the two parties.

The meeting, which took place in a spirit of full agreement, was attended by Gunter Bettner, deputy head of the international politics and economy department of the SED Central Committee.

MARJAI CONCLUDES ECONOMIC TALKS IN EGYPT; RETURNS

LD291356 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 28 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who visited Egypt on the invitation of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, was also received by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the deputy premier held talks with the Egyptian prime minister and several members of the government including deputy prime minister and minister of state for education and scientific research, Ahmad al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation, and Minister of Industry Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab on Hungarian-Egyptian relations and matters of concrete and long-term economic cooperation. Jozsef Marjai held talks with Foreign Minister Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and representatives of the parliament, culture, science, and education, and the state and private sector of the economy.

Jozsef Marjai and Mustafa al-Sa'id signed an old-memoire of the talks.

During his visit to Egypt the deputy premier visited the electric power plant at Al-Tabbin, and the Semaf railway carriage factory, built with Hungarian participation and the governorate of Al-Sharqiyah. Jozsef Marjai was seen off at the Cairo Airport by Mustafa al-Sa'id. The deputy premier arrived in Budapest late Wednesday evening.

COMMUNIQUE ON CSSR PRESIDENT HUSAK'S VISIT

AU291255 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Nov 84 p 1

["Communique on Visit"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, paid a friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic on 27 November at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

During the visit, cordial comradely negotiations took place between Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar. The two representatives briefed each other about the fulfillment of the resolutions adopted at the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress; about social and socioeconomic development; and about the current tasks of building socialism in the two countries. Janos Kadar acquainted Gustav Husak with the preparations of the 13th MSZMP Congress, which will be held in March 1985.

Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar exchanged opinions on the topical issues of international life, as well as on the situation in the communist and workers movement. They stated that dangerous tendencies continue to operate in international life, increasing the tension arising from the policy pursued by the most reactionary imperialist circles interested in the arms race, circles which have not given up their effort to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium in the world.

At the same time both representatives expressed their conviction that the dangerous development of the international situation can be stopped, while still respecting the principles of equality and the equal security of both sides.

Favorable prerequisites for this have been established by the proposals adopted at the January 1983 session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague; by the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the other states of the socialist community; by their significant initiatives aimed at limiting armament and at disarmament; as well as by other proposals for maintaining peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. In this connection Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar welcomed the agreement of the USSR and U.S. ministers of foreign affairs to meet. They expressed the hope that conditions will be established for discussing real arms limitation.

During the meeting they assessed the successful development of comprehensive cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries and its further prospects. It was stated with satisfaction that the goods exchange is growing and that higher forms of economic cooperation and production cooperation are expanding. The two representatives stressed the interest of the CSSR and of the Hungarian People's Republic in the long-term development and deepening of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation and in the consolidation of cooperation of the socialist countries within the CEMA framework.

Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar also evaluated the level of contacts in culture, science, education, and other spheres, which are developing to the mutual advantage of the CSSR and Hungary. They stated that friendship and the mutual rapprochement of the peoples of the two countries are also aided by mutual respect for their revolutionary traditions. They stressed that consistent implementation of the Leninist nationality policy is effectively aiding the consolidation of bilateral contacts in all spheres of life and is contributing toward realizing common goals.

During his visit to the Hungarian People's Republic, Gustav Husak presented Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, with the Order of Victorious February, which was awarded to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his merits in developing cooperation between the MSZMP and CPCZ and between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, for his merits in consolidating friendship between the people of the two fraternal countries. The festive act was attended by MSZMP Central Committee Politburo members Janos Kadar, Gyorgy Aczel, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Miklos Ovari, and Istvan Sarlos; by Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; by Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; by Gyula Horn and Istvan Katona, MSZMP Central Committee deaprtment heads; by Ondrej Durek; CSSR ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic; and by Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR.

Janos Kadar gave a luncheon in Gustav Husak's honor which was attended by the Hungarian representatives who had attended the award presentation. The meeting of Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar took place in a friendly atmopshere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. It contributed toward consolidating the friendship and further deepening the fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP, the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Czechoslovak and Hungarian people.

LOSONCZI RETURNS AFTER SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

Stops Over in Tashkent

LD292036 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Tashkent, November 29 (MTI) -- On their way home from Vientiane Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his delegation Thursday afternoon stopped at Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the airport the delegation was met by Erkin Yusupov, president of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, Akram Khodzhayev, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, and Bakhodir Abdurazakov, foreign minister of the republic.

Arrives in Budapest

LD300940 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A party and state delegation led by Pal Losonczi has arrived home. Geza Foldvari reports from Ferihegy Airport:

Shortly after 0900 a TU-154 government plane landed, bringing home Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his entourage from their 17-day tour of Southeast Asia. Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, and Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council, met him at the airport. Several members of the Presidential Council; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; the ambassadors of the USSR, Laos, Kampuchea, and Indonesia; and the charge d'affaires of Vietnam were also present.

GASPAR, TU DELEGATION RETURN FROM GREECE

LD291343 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 28 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CTU] led by President Sandor Gaspar returned to Budapest from Athens on Wednesday. The delegation paid a visit to Greece on the invitation of the General Confederation of Greek Workers (GSEE) from November 26 to 28. The representatives of the CCTU and GSEE exchanged views on topical questions of disarmament, peace, the international trade union movement and development possibilities of bilateral trade union contacts.

CHURCH OFFICE HEAD MEETS VATICAN OFFICIALS

LD282139 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Vatican City -- State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, has visited the Vatican on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the partial agreement between the two sides. He presented to Cardinal Casaroli greetings from Premier Gyorgy Lazar, and conveyed good wishes on the 70th birthday of the Vatican state secretary. Imre Miklos held talks with Papal Nuncio Poggi, and with Archbishop Silvestrini, on developments which disturb the dialogue between Christians and Marxists.

EXPANSION OF TRADE TIES WITH JAPAN VIEWED

LD281157 Budapest MTI in English 1059 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Budapest, November 28 (MTI) -- Hungary wishes to expand its economic relations with Japan to increase turnover and reduce the Hungarian deficit existing in bilateral trade. Trade experts in Budapest see possibilities of economic cooperation between the two countries in three main fields.

Hungarian companies plan to expand exports to Japan and to third countries with the mediation of Japanese companies. Increasing possibilities of more import enables the realization of development conceptions and the introduction of new technologies. Industrial cooperation and joint companies are considered in Budapest as the best means of lasting cooperation. In the future Hungarian companies wish to join as subcontractors to developments in third countries with Japanese primary contractors.

There are still considerable reserves in industrial cooperation. Such cooperation only exists in the pharmaceutical industry, machine tool industry and luminous source production. The founding of joint companies also offers considerable possibilities, and the Hungarian honey company in Japan, selling Hungarian [words indistinct] of the Budapest-based Hungarian-Japanese chemical industry joint company have proved successful.

PEOPLE'S FRONT GROUP MEETS FINNISH LEGISLATORS

LD291921 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 29 (MTI) -- A Hungarian People's Front delegation, headed by Robert Ribanszky, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, held talks in Helsinki on the invitation of the Finnish preparatory committee for the 7th Hungarian-Finnish and Finnish-Hungarian friendship weeks to be held in 1985.

Accepting also the invitation of the National Coalition Party, the delegation met Chairman Ilkka Souminen, Erkki Pzstynen, speaker of parliament, and Herri Holkeri, head of the Board of the Bank of Finland.

The parties held talks on the international political situation, the European security process, Finnish-Hungarian relations and the possibilities of bilateral cooperation. The delegation invited the chairman of the National Coalition Party to Hungary, and Ilkka Suominen accepted the invitation.

The Hungarian delegation held talks with the secretary-general and, two deputy chairmen of the Finnish People's Democratic League. In friendly, comradely atmosphere the parties informed each other on their actual tasks of mutual interest.

TU OFFICIAL BUTKA ON LABOR, ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

LD292016 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 29 (MTI) -- If the aim is clear and the conditions of work are given and workers are effectively and directly stimulated to greater performance, the socialist brigades too will be able to achieve similar results to economic working associations, said Laszlo Bukta, secretary of the CCTU [National Trade Union Council], at a press conference Thursday on the connection of economic management and work movements.

He said the further development of the economic management system does not only call for outstanding performance but also ensures more scope for stimulating such performance. The workers are willing to fall in with these requirements, as indicated by the nationwide pread of the labour emulation movements in honour of the country's liberation and the party's congress. However, the CCTU secretary said, the name labour emulation does not express precisly the content of the movement as its suggests some kind of order and comparison whereas such comparison is possible realistically in some areas only, in other areas it would be inevitably formal and bureaucratic.

Participation in the work movement implies voluntary decision for extra achievements, fostering work contacts, improving one's knowledge, being disciplined, taking part in public life, being critical about mistakes and adopting a proprietor's attitude.

The new income regulation system that takes effect on January 1, 1985 gives the companies more freedom to use their finances and to acknowledge extra output, said Lajos Konya, vice-president of the National Office for Wages and Labour, at the press conference. He added: It is each company's fundamental interest to pay higher wages for indeed greater output as it will have to pay the extra tax on higher wages from the extra profit.

FORUM ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, COMMON CONSENT

LD300026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Students from four universities in Budapest, young deputies to the National Assembly, and trade union and Communist Youth League officials are taking part in the youth forum being held by the PPF Budapest committee, and at which Imre Pozsgay gave a briefing on issues of socialist democracy and social policy. Endre Papp reports:

We talk enough about democracy, but it is a question of whether the present forums really provide an opportunity for the further development of democracy, or whether they are obstacles to it, Imre Pozsgay said. We want to develop common consent in which people choose not the path of isolation, but are part of the decisions and the preparation of them.

In this regard, the secretary general of the PPF National Council pointed out that at present we have only declarative definitions concerning class relations. It cannot be forgotten that the living standard policy has played a great role in the shaping of common consent. The MSZMP has conducted a People's Front policy. On this basis, it has been able to create common consent.

In the economy, the first commandment has been accumulation. This has required direction by centralism. Sooner or later, this will become an administrative organization which is sometimes felt to be quite remote by those on whose behalf it is practiced. Criticism can cost people a great deal when they use forums in accordance with their purpose. A basic prerequisite for our further advance is the spread of self-government and autonomy. [word indistinct] pay people with democracy if they have subsistence problems? Through common consent, it must be redetermined who will bear the consequences of the world economic crisis and our internal errors.

Regarding the possibility of realizing the latter, one of the contributors, Csaba Orosz from the technical university, expressed his doubts. Many people are unsatisfied with their pay, but also many are indignant if someone's income is strikingly high. Geza Szalai, an engraver at Ganz-Mavag and a National Assembly deputy from Budapest's eighth district, said the money earned from 8 hours of work a day is not enough to provide for his family; he is compelled to take an additional job, even though he has worked in his trade for 18 years. It is not only his own experiences which make him say this, but the experiences of (?all of) the deputies, too. Increased housing prices have also burdened young people. (Sandor Varga), chairman of the PPF Halasztelek Committee, reported that work has begun on taking the new electoral law seriously, but [word indistinct] there is no instruction for implementation of the law. Is what has been said true -- that in fact every question is decided in advance?

In reply, Imre Pozsgay said he believes that necessary and separate earnings are a temporary necessity. Such overemployment, especially of young people, is a waste from a social viewpoint. For this reason, besides the shortage of management tools and the shortage of consumer supplies, a lack of mobility has also arisen in our society. Does a working family now wish to give its child an intellectual career, which demands great sacrifice, when he sees precisely the difficulties that result from his environs? The secretary-general of the National Council of the People's Front pointed out that the disadvantaged can be helped only when we have economic growth. Until then, the task is to at least prevent their situation from deteriorating. However, this cannot be accomplished on the basis of charity. There will be no decree on implementation of the electoral law. This was proposed precisely by the PPF. The electoral law is one of our unfortunately too few laws which contains in itself the method of implementation. The question is how we will politicize with it. The law does not ban politicizing, in fact, it considers it desirable. The People's Front will prepare the elections in the spirit of common consent. However, it would be self-deception to believe that our reflexes (?of) 35 years might not function in the elections next year. It is also a question of whether holding the council elections and the National Assembly elections together is a good thing. Perhaps a separation of the two would have political benefit, Imre Pozsgay said.

The youth forum is continuing. Questions are still being asked of the PPF secretary general and he is answering them.

JARUZELSKI ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD291216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Second installment covering 28 November meeting in Warsaw between Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Eastern and Western journalists, with Jaruzelski answering the question: "What is Poland's attitude toward the resumption of disarmament dialogue between the USSR and the United States?" -- recorded]

[Text] As for American-Soviet negotiations, it is quite obvious that all of us are interested in their success. We know that the result of these negotiations will be very important for world peace and are aware of the responsibility of these two superpowers for mankind's destiny. I think that we can express the wish to both governments that the announced negotiations not extend the list of unfulfilled expectations. I would like to dwell a bit more on American topics, or, maybe longer; for it is very important for us. Mr Salinger asks whether I would like to say something to Americans regarding our mutual relations. Well, unfortunately not much of what I have to say is new. Our arguments and position were set out in the note of 3 November last year, in more than 300 pages documenting our relations over the past years, in a special white paper which has been published; our position was also set out with precision in the editorial article in TRYBUNA LUDU of 20 September 84.

I am afraid that these documents are not likely to be familiar to Americans or most Western readers. Neither, perhaps, are they familiar to certain officials. Well, in any case we do not know whether they are familiar with them. This is because the United States has thought it fit to introduce the strange habit of failing to reply to notes. This practice is none too encouraging, since, in the words of an old American joke: If you want your daughter to marry Rockefeller, you must have Rockefeller's consent.

The American Administration is mistaken in its view that Poland can simply be crossed out. Perhaps the past few years have proved convincingly enough that such calculations are futile. Speaking on Soviet television last year, I had occasion to say that the United States, that is to say, the Administration, is a slow learner indeed. It took the United States 16 years to recognize the USSR; 25 years to recognize the GDR; 30 years to recognize the PRC. Eleven years passed before it dawned on them that it was impossible to defeat the Vietnamese people.

I am convinced that no matter how long it takes, it will also be necessary to learn Poland too [as heard]. Let us hope this is done as soon as possible, since no one really gains anything from the present state of relations between us.

A rather sizeable batch of questions which I have received involves various matters connected with the range of problems of our relations with both German states.

Many politicians and journalists mention the so-called German problem. I do not propose to link it with the questions asked here, since they have not been asked in this form. However, attempts are still being made to warm up the German problem as -- do pardon the comparison -- a stale dish in a cheap restaraunt. For the past 40 years, our problem in this matter has remained the same.

The German problem was resolved in a historical dimension not by the powers of the victorious coalition, but by Adolf Hitler. He obliterated 70 years of achievements of the united German nation and turned the unification slogan into something which all European nations must fear -- and certain governments too, although not all of them admit it. I am speaking of practically all nations on the continent, since the neutral countries also suffered as a result of the pan-Germanic madness of the Third Reich.

If today we hear some FRG politicians, such as Mr Dregger, say that it is not the murderer but the murdered who is guilty, then please do not be surprised that each and every Pole hears alarm bells ringing.

One of the questions deals, among other things, with the problem of a peace conference on Germany. I think that 40 years after the unconditional capitulation of the Third Reich, the matter is no more topical and urgent than examining the results of Napoleon's wars. I do not think that any sober-minded person thinks such a conference possible. And, to tell you the truth, I do not really believe that anyone is genuinely eager to have a conference of this kind.

A commentator from GDR television, touching on my recent talks with Erich Honecker, asks about the significance of Poland's relations with the GDR. These relations are good and friendly. They stand out in their mutual trust. We are fully conscious of the GDR's historic achievement in shaping qualitatively new relations between our two nations. It was precisely the GDR which implemented the last will of the German antifascists who were the first in Europe to fall victim to Hitlerite terror.

During the years when Conrad Adenauer donned the garb of the Teutonic knights -- and we had the occasion to come up against this particular form of Germanic expansion a few hundred years ago -- Wilhelm Pieck, Walter Ulbricht, and Otto Grotewohl explained to their fellow countrymen the necessity for genuine reconciliation between the working people of both our nations.

At that time, the GDR signed the Zgorzelec Treaty with Poland. The treaty's 35th anniversary will be celebrated next year. It is one of the cornerstones of the European postwar generation.

A few questions dealt with the visit of Genscher, federal minister of foreign affairs and vice chancellor, which was postponed at the last moment. Well, such questions should really be directed to him, because, after all, it was not we who postponed the visit. Nor would I like to comment on the many consecutive reversals which the Bonn government's so-called Eastern policy has suffered. The Federal Republic is surely aware of its interests. We in Poland favor dialogue with the Federal Republic of Germany.

This is all the more so since a fair number of problems have accumulated in our bilateral relations. There is also the potential and, in my firm view, the need to considerably expand our economic cooperation and general cooperation, to improve our relations on the basis of principles adopted in the jointly signed treaty of December 1970, which was so fruitful for some years.

We think that Vice Chancellor Genscher, whose many speeches on the international scene stand out because of their considerable realism and because of his understanding of many Polish fears and arguments, would be a very valued and appropriate partner for talks on more general matters. It is with this thought in mind that we have been waiting and preparing for the visit.

At the same time I should like to emphasize that it is a question of political choice of whether socialist Poland and its government are regarded as a temporary or passing phenomenon or as the only possible partner. There is no doubt whatever that only the second possibility applies.

There is simply no other Poland, nor will there be; it is as simple as that. However, we do emphasize our readiness to have a constructive dialogue on the basis of principles recognized in international politics, on the basis of realism and a (?precise) examination of the chances for the future.

There is also a question of whether any important Polish visit to Bonn can be expected. I simply do not know.

Our relations with the Federal Republic are not based on the intricacies of the intra-party power play in that country. We are ready to receive at any time any politician from the Federal Republic who will show goodwill and a desire to understand our arguments and realism, just as other West German politicians who visited Poland over the past few years and months did.

Likewise, there are no obstacles whatever to sending a Polish envoy of appropriately high rank to Bonn, but not so that he can drink a glass of Rhine wine, incidentally an excellent wine. It seems that the time has now come to talk not of the irreversible past, but of the future.

Emergence From 'Isolation'

LD291354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 29 Nov 84

["Third and final part" of General Wojciech Jaruzelski remarks to participants at a Jablonna international journalists' forum; date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] In several of the questions put to me, doubts were raised as to whether Poland's emergence from so-called international isolation would be interrupted. Let me start by saying that Poland's isolation is a concept which is very relative. Basically this has referred to a group of several, or of a dozen or so, Western states. We have continuously maintained working contacts with neutral countries. We have not experienced any isolation with regard to the absolute majority of developing countries. Quite the contrary, our cooperation with these countries has been developing very actively all along. You ask whether we have been isolated, for instance, by India, Brazil, or Nigeria. Well, I can name dozens of other countries. And neither do I have to justify our relations with the allied countries during this period. Thus, I think that such a question is slightly misplaced. As always, we are ready for dialogue and broad cooperation because we need this. However, it is quite simply unrealistic to think that Poland will make concessions to obtain kind treatment.

Let me remind you that apart from recent diplomatic visits, of which you are aware, I have also had the opportunity to meet and conduct long talks with such international representatives as UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the UNESCO director general, and many other personalities. Thus, what sort of isolation are we talking about? We do not, of course, cover up the fact -- it would show we were not serious and would be unobjective if we were to act as if our international circumstances have not deteriorated. This is so. They have deteriorated in the same way as our internal situation, the state of our economy, and the ongoing process of the normalization of sociopolitical life. But Poland has not been, is not, and will not be a pariah of international society. We say this with total dignity.

Poland's history is multifariously linked with the development of European civilization. In the same way as every nation we have sought our opportunities in progress, in new ideologies, and in solutions based on a particular political system. There was a time when progress came to us from the West; the ideals of the French Revolution or of the revolution of 1848 were immediately reflected in the thoughts and actions of enlightened Poles. Even then it was understood that Europe needed an independent Poland to the same extent that Poland needed a Europe in solidarity with it. However, at the turn of the century it became clearer that the directions of ideology were changing. The big turning point, that is the social revolution and the construction of a new system, constitutes the thoughts and strength of the achievements of the worldwide workers' movement, of the political left, and of social progress. I do not think that our deep-rooted and authentic establishment in this political system constitutes an obstacle to the development of cooperation, which is carried out on the principles of equality and mutual advantage with all countries, irrespective of their political system.

Everyone with a sober view of the world will, I think, admit that a state cannot exist in a vacuum. We have, in point of fact, experienced such periods. Neither can one separate the fate of our nation from the transformations that have taken place in our era. There is a bitter anecdote dating back to the beginning of the century which I think is not too well known abroad, but which has become a saying here in Poland. It goes: A teacher at an international school asked for an essay on elephants. A French pupil wrote about love among elephants; a German pupil wrote about the possibilities of using elephants for industrial purposes; a British pupil depicted the role of the elephants in the export of tea. But the subject of the Polish essay was as follows: an elephant and the Polish matter. Thus, nowadays we are trying not to view our problems from a purely Polish point of view, but to assess them [words indistinct] and to reason things out in a level-headed way. I think that the road we are following and the policies which we are carrying out invariably back this up. Going back to the definition of the Polish matter, it must be stressed that the greatest service rendered by our generation, the generation of the Polish left wing, has been to get rid of this Polish matter, which was embedded like a bleeding wound in European politics for 150 years. Thus there is no Polish matter in the diplomatic sense in the same way as there is no German matter, or problem of Lorraine, or (Klaipeda), the Balkan trap, or of the Turkish straits.

Our 38 million-strong country in the center of Europe can be either a peace stabilizer or a trouble spot. I think that it is not only in our interest that Poland should be a stable country because its being so contributes to stability and peaceful cooperation on the continent and on a wider scale.

I wish to admit the error of not mentioning wonderful Greece or Mr Papandreou, who exhibited both great foresight and courage during the period of martial law in 1982 by meeting me on his own initiative in Moscow -- we were there for Leonid Brezhnev's funeral -- and I had the opportunity to present our side of the matter. Now he has paid a very fruitful visit, one aimed against no one. Greece is a member of NATO and fulfills its duties. But at the same time it provides a model example of the fact that it is possible to be in different blocs and at the same time find a platform for cooperation and understanding; I would even go as far as saying friendship. (?Let us look for) more models like this. Greece and its prime minister deserve the deepest respect for going courageously along this road. We will always keep this in our memory. This a great contribution to the friendship between Poland and Greece.

I wish to give my views on one of the questions asked by a Hungarian journalist which refers to the possible effects of Poland's withdrawal from the ILO. I shall again reply in the form of a joke: The effects will be the same as if the moon could fall. When the United States left the ILO in 1975 and reminded itself of this 5 years later, no one somehow seemed to notice or said that it was a catastrophe. Why does this engender such commotion in our case? The ILO is no one's private property and cannot be a self-appointed tribunal. If the present leadership of the ILO thinks it possible to carry out the recommendations of only one country or a group of countries, it must expect to shoulder the consequences of such a policy.

A reply to this question naturally obliges one to say a few words on the trade unions in Poland. As is well known, they now have almost 5 million members. Thus they account for 40 percent of those employed in the national economy. This is proportionally twice as much as trade union membership in the United States.

Recently, on the initiative of trade union members, a new form was created -- the national agreement. To those of you who ask why there is only one such new agreement, I would like to reply by asking why, for instance, there is only one central trade union organization in the FRG. Are we the only ones for whom some special expectations and harsh conditions are required? I would not like to give more prominence to the Polish trade unions because they say enough about themselves. They really do act in an independent and self-governing manner. And I will openly say, as the premier, that we have lots of difficult and sharp discussions which express the resolve of the trade unions to fulfill their function of defending the interests of the working people.

I think that your present contact with Poland should enable you to have a better understanding of us. You should get to know Poland and Poles in our reality. We hope that our meeting today and the whole conference will serve this cause, and I think that by taking part in it you have fulfilled a moral mission which I believe will well serve the cause of peace and also serve Poland. I sincerely wish that this is so. I thank you yet again. [applause]

RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES POPIELUSZKO CASE, SOLIDARITY

PM300907 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 28 Nov p 9

[Interview with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by Sandro Viola in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] Warsaw -- Is Andreotti coming or not? The Polish Government is now clearly worried about the visit which the Italian foreign minister is due to pay to Poland at the end of December. Anyway, it is understandable. Last week's sensation when the West German foreign minister canceled his visit to Warsaw at the last moment confers much greater political importance on Giulio Andreotti's visit than it would have had under normal circumstances. The Poles are feeling the burden of their isolation, would like to end it, and were sure that Genscher's visit would have enabled the Jaruzelski government to finally return to the European diplomatic scene. Then the incident occurred, Genscher did not come, and now all expectations have been transferred to the Italian minister's visit.

But are the Poles ready to grant Andreotti what they refused to grant Genscher? To be even clearer, will the Italian diplomatic chief be able to visit the St Stanislaw Church, where thousands of candles and hundreds of flowers surround the grave of Father Popieluszko, the priest assassinated a month ago? When I put this question to Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Jaruzelski's most heeded adviser, Rakowski seemed lost in thought for a moment. Then he replied with another question.

"What would be of greater interest to Mr Andreotti now: to disregard relations between Italy and Poland (with all that this implies against the backdrop of European politics) or to secure some support here and in Italy, among certain sectors of the political world and the public? Let us try to be realistic: Father Popieluszko's grave has become a pretext for a number of political actions. When [UK] Foreign Office Secretary Rifkin went to St Stanislaw's 3 weeks ago he intended to, and did, make a political gesture. If Genscher had visited Popieluszko's grave, he too would have done so not merely to symbolize his condemnation of the crime but to make a political gesture. Can the Polish Government be asked to remain indifferent to such gestures....?

[Viola] Mr Rakowski, I would like a more precise answer: What will the Polish Government say if the Italians ask to include a tribute at the grave of the assassinated priest on Andreotti's agenda?

[Rakowski] There are various possible forms of tribute, and this is the point on which an understanding is possible. For instance, one could envisage a tribute paid quietly and discreetly, without television cameras and newsmen. In this connection allow me to say something that tends to be ignored outside Poland. Father Popieluszko's assassination was not a blow dealt to the governments and public of Western Europe. It was a blow dealt to us, to the government of which I am a member. It is we who felt the full violence of the blow: This should not be forgotten....

[Viola] Let us stay with the Popieluszko case. The inquiry seems to have lost its strong initial thrust. Judging from the latest communiques from the public prosecutor's office one would say that it has been decided to go no further than the three actual perpetrators, the three political police officers. But Interior Minister General Kiszczak undertook to seek out the instigators of the crime....

[Rakowski] Pardon me for interrupting. Kiszczak said that justice would reach "any instigators" of the crime, without being halted by any obstacle. So far these "any instigators" have not been seen. The investigators have no concrete evidence that indicates the identity of the instigators of the crime. And there is one point we must be clear about: It is possible that there are no such instigators, just as it is possible that they exist but will never be identified. Anyone with a modicum of historical and political experience must realize that this has happened on other occasions in many other countries. Many political crimes have remained without a real and complete explanation. How many such mysteries have remained unsolved over the past half-century? How many books on these mysteries end with further questions?

[Viola] Deputy Premier, are you telling me that the investigations are now limited to the three killers?

[Rakowski] By no means: The investigations are continuing. And I give you my word that if instigators of this hideous crime exist, if we find them, the government of which I am a member will clap them in jail and try them. Our decision to ensure that justice is done is not motivated solely by moral considerations or political expediency.

There are also our personal backgrounds, the entire background of the leadership group around General Jaruzelski. This group has devoted all its energies and political abilities to the normalization process. And then suddenly there is the Popieluszko crime, an attempt to nullify our efforts and prevent the country from being extricated from its crisis.

[Viola] I understand; yet you could find it politically expedient, convenient, not to pursue the investigations beyond a certain point. It is not easy in Eastern Europe to investigate the security apparatus....

[Rakowski] No, I repeat to you that we will not hesitate to publish whatever may emerge from the inquiries. If, as we believe, it is a conspiracy against the government line, why should we hesitate to punish those responsible? Not to mention the repugnance we as individuals feel about the Popieluszko tragedy.

[Viola] Do you have any idea of who stood to gain from the crime? Who was supposed to benefit; what was the killers' aim?

[Rakowski] I have thought about it a great deal, and the conclusion I have reached is that, paradoxically, the crime could not benefit anyone. You are acquainted with the version of events given by the principal defendant, former Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski: He has said repeatedly that he hated Popieluszko because the priest was a diehard anti-communist, and yet the government had no intention of silencing him. He has said repeatedly that he considered the government line on oppositionists too soft, opportunist, and unproductive. In view of such arguments, both primitive and confused, could one not consider a pathological condition? I know, I know; you could tell me that this is a cop-out, that it is too convenient to blame it on pathology. I know the Western press is talking about party "hard-liners," dogmatists opposed to Jaruzelski. But I can only repeat what I have already said: I do not see who has benefited from the murder.

[Viola] The Popieluszko affair has created an unprecedented situation in Poland. For the first time since the de-Stalinization trials, that is for the past quarter of a century, a socialist state is dragging the secret police into court. What does all this signify within the Polish political context?

[Rakowski] It is obvious: We are showing that we were not talking hot air, that our approach to political action is consistent with out policy statements. We said we wanted to bring about a renewal of socialism in Poland and that we wanted to improve and possibly modify the structures of the socialist state. Well, neither the Interior Ministry nor the security apparatus could be excluded from this renewal. When the Popieluszko murder occurred, we showed that we were not backing away from our commitments.

[Viola] It seems possible to infer from General Jaruzelski's speech to the lastest plenum that there is opposition to your line within the party. Can you tell me the extent, the substance, of this opposition?

[Rakowski] You see, there are disagreements about various point of government policy. But I will certainly not be the one to complain about it. If anything, I will worry if and when this debate ceases, because that would mean that we had returned to the conformism of the past. The fact is that we are different now: The events of the past years have left deep marks; a return to the pre-1980 climate and conduct would be unthinkable.

[Viola] Let us talk about the opposition next. One of the surprises of the tragic Popieluszko affair has been the Solidarity leaders' moderate stance, the sense of responsibility they have displayed; and first and foremost Lech Walesa, whose prudence has certainly been helpful to your government. If this attitude becomes established, do you believe relations between government and society could change? Could Walesa become an interlocutor of yours?

[Rakowski] Let us start with the last part of your question. No, Walesa cannot be an interlocutor of ours. If we ever chose him as one, nobody, neither our friends nor our adversaries, would understand what was happening. As for moderation, it has stemmed partly from fear of a possible explosion of violence, which would have been very dangerous for Poland. I want to add a further observation. The group of intellectuals, Walesa's advisers, who on this occasion recommended a moderate stance, should be told: "Why were you not wise before too? Between 1980 and 1981 this was always needed, and we pleaded with them to be realistic. They did not heed us, and what happened happened. In politics, errors like that have to be paid for.

[Viola] So do you see no chance of an opening up toward that side of Polish society?

[Rakowski] I will tell you right away: We propose a platform of understanding and certain rules of the game which we consider essential, irreplaceable, for national interests. We cannot go beyond that.

[Viola] What if the rules of the game are accepted? One prestigious Solidarity leader told me that Walesa has asked the pope to mediate between you and his movement. You would be given the guarantee that no challenge will be made to your monopoly on government, while the movement would be given the chance to express itself and act within the system. Would such a plan seem acceptable to you?

[Rakowski] Well, in that case it would begin to be a different story. But it would take deeds, very specific ones, not words to convince us.

COMMISSION ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH EUROPE, U.S.

LD292337 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee International Commission, in assessing our state's relations with the capitalist European countries, has stated that this year further positive effects in the process of their normalization have been achieved.

The official contacts at the high and highest levels confirm that it is possible to create positive phenomena in East-West relations in Europe with Poland's participation. Further internal stabilization, consolidation of national accord, and continuation of the economic reform should create favorable stimuli for the full reconstruction of the European capitalist states' relations with Poland.

In discussing the state of Polish-American relations, it recalled the losses that the Polish economy suffered and is suffering as a result of the hostile actions undertaken in bilateral relations by the United States and from pressures exerted on the U.S. allies in NATO. It also stressed that Poland is interested in restoring good relations with the United States and that it will react constructively to real actions in this direction.

FRG PAPER ON TIGHTENING IN EXIT PERMIT ISSUANCE

DW271217 Hamburg BILD in German 27 Nov 84 p 2

[Mainhardt Graf Nayhauss article: "The Poles Constantly Let Fewer Germans Out"]

[Text] It is not surprising that passengers of Polish ships time and again run away; during the past 8 days 433 of them have. The Polish military regime allows progressively fewer people to leave the country. This also applies to family reunions.

As can be derived from a report of the German Red Cross missing persons service ("for official use only"), the number of Germans allowed to leave Poland decreased by more than 50 percent in the first 6 months of this year! It is little consolation that twice as many came to us without a permit during the same period. The total number of people who came during the first 6 months legally or illegally was 9,297, as against 50,983 in 1981!

Anyone in Poland wanting to move to the Federal Republic to join his relatives is exposed to harassing waiting periods, especially if and when the spouse did not return from a visit to West Germany. He has to wait between 3 and 4 years. Applications have to be filed several times. In some individual cases applicants lost their jobs, just as in the "GDR."

This hardheartedness is even surpassed in the Soviet Union. During the first half of 1984 a mere 455 Russo-Germans were allowed to leave the country. The Kremlin rulers are extremely inhuman: There are still 50 cases of families divided as a result of World War II and which by now have been living in separation for 40 years!

Exit Without Prize Money

The development in Romania is gratifying: During the first half of the year 8,432 resettlers arrived, 3.4 percnet more than during the preceding 6 months. Even such people were allowed to leave the country who had refused to pay "prize money" (roughly DM8,000). But in Romania's case, too, there has been stagnation since mid-October.

COURT INVALIDATES ELECTION RESULTS IN BONIEWO

LD292301 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 28 -- Poland's Supreme Court today invalidated the results of last June's elections to people's councils (local government) at Boniewo in south-eastern Poland in what responded to the last of the appeals filed by voters against results of the elections.

Member of the Boniewo ward electoral board Jozef Wronski, who had filed the protest, accused his board of having themselves cast votes for voters who did not appear at their polling station, and having permitted others to do the same, which seriously affected the result, according to Wronski.

Some of the members of the commission confessed before court that the charges were true, and the court ruled that renewed electoral proceedings at Boniewo will have to start from casting votes.

NEW REGULATION AFFORDS ELECTION APPEALS

LD292306 Warsaw PAP in English 1103 GMT 29 Nov 84

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] [No dateline received] The possibility for voters to appeal against results of elections to people's councils has come into electoral practice in Poland only by introducing new voting regulations.

Following such nationwide elections last June, the (?state) electoral board and later the Supreme Court received a total of 14 appeals, one of which has already been accepted which resulted in renewed elections in the Lutowcska municipality on Nov. 18.

The remaining 12 [as received] appeals have been rejected in view of the Supreme Court's having found that no rule violations which might have had any significant effect on the results. The conclusion of all the cases means the electoral process to people's councils will wind up in the nearest few weeks.

The new principle has passed its test and become rooted in public practice, making the elections more credible and enabling to correct the occasional abnormalities.

Today's decision of the Supreme Court proves that the court guards fully abiding by the electoral regulations, especially by the boards, supposed to supervise the elections. The renewed elections are a good lesson of democracy and rule of law, whose effects should reach far into the future.

JARUZELSKI, NEW TU LEADER DISCUSS UNIONS' FUTURE

LD300017 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, met today in the Central Committee building with Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], and the deputy chairmen of the OPZZ. The following also took part in the meeting: Tadeusz Porebski, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Stanislaw Gabrielski, Marek Holdakowski, and Stanislaw Ciosek. During the talk Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] I think [words indistinct] that in shaping the trade union in this form, inheriting all the best and rejecting what was wrong, a new great chapter in the history of the Polish trade union movement has now opened and that this is a great opportunity for socialism and Poland. At the same time I believe that this is, both symbolically and in reality, a form of national accord, since in the ranks of this movement representatives of various streams meet on a joint platform, the platform of service to the working people and to socialist Poland, and to the cause of socialism, as you said, free from deformities. You have announced, and we consider it correct and justified, that you would be a tough -- but I also believe a fair and objective -- partner so that through our joint efforts we can serve the working people, the working class, and at the same time strengthen the socialist economy, introduce progress to all its sectors, and thus work so that the working people can live in ever improving conditions. [end recording]

Alfred Miodowicz made a statement for television news directly after the meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski:

[Begin Miodowicz recording] It should be said what the talks were about. It should be noted that they concerned important matters most frequently raised in the discussion during the 2-day proceedings in Bytom, that is, the trade union act and collective work agreements, which are of great importance for all industries. Some of them are well advanced in this subject. It should be said that any further delay and formalism on this subject is not acceptable to the OPZZ. The third topic was the subject of welfare and housing funds, a subject educed by individual federations several months ago. Now it is a question of finalizing this topic. The next topic is something the trade unions are always considering, that is the matter of labor veterans and family supplements. These, of course, were just some of the matters.

I would not like to raise all the subjects discussed, but I can assure all OPZZ signatories, the more than 1,000 strong crowd that took part in the meeting in Bytom that all the important topics have been presented in accordance with what was said there. Simply, the road to definite talks with the government has been opened. [end recording]

STATE COUNCIL SESSION ON LAWS, TU CONGRESS

LD300042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] At its meeting in the Belvedere Palace the Council of State was acquainted with a report assessing the resolutions of last July's law on the special legal regulation during the period of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and on changes in some laws. It also examined another report on the course of elections to self-management organs in towns and agricultural areas.

The Council of State also was acquainted with the resolutions, conclusions, and demands of the First Congress of the National Trade Union Accord which apply to the Council of State's work.

Franciszek Stachowiak was appointed Polish ambassador to the Kingdom of Norway.

PRON LEADERS DISCUSS AMNESTY, POPIELUSZKO CASE

LD301017 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The obstacles to and chances for accord; an evaluation of the election system; the implementation of the Amnesty Act; the killing of Father Popieluszko; and the country's sociopolitical situation were the most important issues discussed at a meeting of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council Executive Committee. A report presented by Minister of Justice Lech Domeradzki noted that the amnesty had been applied to 343,000 people, including 1,600 people arrested and sentenced for actions committed from political motives. Some 36,000 people left penal establishments, including 631 perpetrators of crimes committed from political motives: The initial number was to have been 650, but several of them had also committed crimes not covered by the Amnesty Act.

Details concerning the killing of Father Popieluszko were presented by Prosecutor General Jozef Zyto. He said, among other things, that the evidence collected to date and the confessions by the three suspects indicate direct perpetration and do not give rise to doubts. The fourth arrested person, Adam Pietruszka, has been accused of incitement to crime. The prosecutor general will today receive the final version of the autopsy on Father Popieluszko. The investigation is now in its final stages.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS

LD292345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Another meeting of the joint commission of government and Episcopate representatives was held in Warsaw. Fundamental issues in the sphere of state-church relations were discussed. It was decided to continue the discussion. The government representatives reported on the progress of the investigation in the matter of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's killing.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS 13TH RCP CONGRESS

AU251641 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 84 p 12

[Report on message sent by the PZPR Central Committee to the 13th RCP Congress]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee extends warm greetings and wishes for success to the delegates to the 13th RCP Congress, and, through them, cordial and fraternal greetings to the working people in Socialist Romania, on behalf of Polish communists and all our people.

We express our profound conviction, the message reads, that the creative program-decisions of your congress will play a very important role in the further socialist and prosperous development of the Romanian people.

The results attained in the past 40 years by the workers class and working people in Romania, under the leadership of the RCP, in all fields of the political and socioeconomic life, have brought about profound revolutionary changes in the life of the Romanian people and in the development of your country.

In its jubilee year, Socialist Romania can be proud of its historic achievements and the dynamic progress registered in all spheres. The energy of the diligent Romanian people and their intellectual potential and unswerving resolve to struggle for the victory of the ideals of socialism successfully serve in implementing the great tasks set by our party, led for the past 20 years by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent son of the Romanian people and outstanding statesman and activist of the international workers movement. The international position of the RCP is closely connected with its active participation in the struggle for the security of peoples and for peace and social changes at all levels. We rejoice in achievements attained by your country and wish the RCP and all Romanian people new and wonderful successes.

The Polish people, the message further reads, highly value stability on our continent. People's Poland needs peace today and in the future so that its citizens can successfully fulfill, through undisturbed work, the program for socialist changes set by the people's leading force, the PZPR.

The message then states the following: In the years of socialism we have enriched the century-old history Romanian-Polish relations, during which the fate and destiny of Poles and Romanians have often blended, with new pages of fraternal and fruitful cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples. Romania and Poland are deeply interested in developing cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties, thus laying a lasting foundation to the expansion of relations between our states.

We wish you, dear Romanian friends, success and fruitful results in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress. We further express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the PZPR and the RCP, and between Poland and Romania will continue to develop to the benefit of our peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

Long live the unity of socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world, and may it strengthen!

Long live peace and socialism!

The PZPR Central Committee

TALKS ON ELECTRONICS COOPERATION WITH PRC END

AU271330 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The current results of Polish-Chinese cooperation in the field of electronics and prospects of its further development were discussed during the 23 November meeting between Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and Jiang Zemin, PRC minister of electronics industry. The meeting was attended by Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, and by PRC Ambassador Yu Hongliang. The ministers agreed that cooperation in the electronics industry had been developing favorably and to the advantage of both sides since 1981, and expressed their satisfaction with the current results, stressing that this cooperation should continue to develop on the principles of equality and mutual benefits.

The talks held in the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry ended in specific proposals on various projects, including the modernization of some electronics plants in the PRC by the Polish side, which will use its own technologies and production lines, and the supply of selected equipment, tools, and materials by the Chinese side. The two sides also agreed to appoint a permanent working group for electronics which will coordinate and program further cooperation.

ACCORD ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SIGNED WITH USSR

AU271122 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Nov 84 p 2

[Excerpt] PAP -- The Ministry of Higher Education and Secondary Vocational Education of the USSR and the Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology signed an accord on cooperation in the social sciences for 1985-90. The accord was signed by Deputy Ministers Nikolay Mokhov and Stanislaw Nowacki on 23 November.

The accord provides, among other things, for cooperation in efforts to improve the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory in university-type schools, to scientifically tackle the problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, and to train lecturers in the social sciences.

In line with the accord, groups of Polish students, graduates, and specialists will each year engage in the necessary social sciences studies and practical courses at Soviet university-type schools and institutions.

Speaking to our PAP correspondent, Deputy Minister S. Nowacki said that expanded cooperation in the social sciences will be advantageous for Polish university-type schools. This cooperation, he said, will enable us to more fully exploit the social sciences in the processes by which the young generation of the intelligentsia is trained and educated, because supplying young men and women with the necessary political and social knowledge and training them in patriotic and internationalist attitudes is of enormous importance.

In line with the accord, it will also be possible to invite Soviet lecturers in the social sciences to work in Polish university-type schools. In turn, Polish specialists will be able to visit Soviet university-type schools and institutions and share their practical knowledge.

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION DISCUSSES YOUTH TASKS

LD282303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The meeting of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission discussed implementation results of the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum on tasks concerning work with young people. It was decided that assessments will be presented to the party leadership at the next Politburo session. The Central Auditing Commission also assessed the work of the Institute for Research Into Contemporary Problems of Capitalism, and the activity of the National Workers Agency. The draft plan for work in the first half of next year was approved.

In the second part of the session, the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, together with the ZSL Central Auditing Commission, and the SD Central Auditing Commission, discussed results of inspection on the operation of regional PZPR coordinating commissions and other political parties.

SEMINAR FOCUSES ON IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION

LD292330 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] A 2-day seminar devoted to ideological subversion and methods of fighting it has opened in Katowice. Here is Jerzy Romanik:

It is good that these topics are becoming the subject of a wide discussion in Poland. The objectives of the seminar are: first, to recognize the adversaries' strategy and to reveal their camouflaged intentions, both tactical and long-term; second, to make the public, those taking part in the seminar, aware of what threats arise today to the minds of our public from influences hostile to Poland; for example, German nationalism, or the German nationalists, in their subversive activity attempt to dull the Poles' vigilance against the aims of and dangers from nationalist revisionist forces.

MEETING EXAMINES SPECULATION IN TOURIST SERVICES

LD292319 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The problems of combating speculations, dishonesty, and other irregularities by tourist service organizations have been discussed at a meeting in Warsaw by the Central Commission for Combating Speculation. The prices office inspectorate, which carried out an inspection of how prices are fixed in 56 tourist enterprises, found various types of irregularity in as many as 25 of them. Among the most frequently repeated was overestimation of prices of tourist services and excessive profit margins. The Main Committee for Tourism plans to extend the application of regulated prices for employees' vacations, camps, and children's holiday camps as of 1 January 1985, as well as to decide on the official profit margins for intermediaries.

OFFICIALS ENDORSE CEAUSESCU FOR REELECTION

Gheorghe Oprea

AU281013 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 6

[Report on speech by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 22 November]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: At this important point in our national history, with deep resonance in the awareness of all our people, at this point when the supreme forum of Communists is discussing documents of the greatest significance for the present and bright future of our homeland, we are all greatly impressed by the comprehensive report presented at the congress by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. This document of great intellect is opening up new horizons for the progress and civilization of Romanian society. It excellently sums up concepts and theses of inestimable value for the theory and practice of socialist construction, and it enriches present-day revolutionary thinking -- scientific socialism.

The strategic trends set forth in the report, which I fully endorse, are a paragon of a visionary, scientific analysis of current realities, both domestic and international, and a model of creatively applying the general laws of socioeconomic development to the concrete, specific conditions in our country and to the objective requirements of the stage we are going through. They stem from a deep knowledge and understanding of the interests and aspirations of the Romanian people, of the desire for peace, cooperation, and progress of the whole of mankind.

The report and draft directives of the 13th congress envisage for the coming years a vigorous development of the material-technological base on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology. They envisage the implementation, in general, of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and the creation of the necessary conditions for building communism in Romania.

Analyzing the laws of socioeconomic progress in our country within the context of the current evolution of the world economy, the report presented to the congress by the party secretary general once again stressed the decisive role of our own efforts, of making maximal use of all resources we have available, and the need to continue to expand economic cooperation with all countries, and to actively participate in the international division of labor.

The untiring activity carried out in this respect by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the 20 years since he began heading the party; his constant concern with increasing and modernizing all sectors of the national economy and with ensuring an appropriate balance between the various branches; the fruitful talks he has carried out during his political contacts and visits at the summit level with heads of states and chiefs of governments in more than 100 countries on all continents; the numerous agreements, conventions, and other economic understandings concluded on those occasions have opened up the broadest of prospects for developing foreign trade, thus ensuring a solid and lasting basis for our foreign economic relations.

As a result of developing and diversifying material production, trade relations, and production sharing with the socialist countries, which in 1983 represented some 53 percent of Romania's foreign trade volume, and with the developing, and the developed capitalist countries have constantly expanded.

It is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's special merit that in this period when the world financial-economic crisis has expanded and is felt in all states in the world by virtue of the existing interdependence, and when the world trade growth rate has considerably decreased owing to the unprecedented intensification of protectionist barriers, our party and state have adopted a set of measures to ensure that these difficulties are overcome and that the national economy continues to develop dynamically. On this basis our country has been able to achieve a constant increase in exports in 1983 and 1984, a tendency that will be preserved in 1985 as well and that will enable us to register by the end of the current 5-year plan an almost 76 percent increase in exports compared with 1980.

The development and diversification of exports, and importing products in strict conformity with the needs of our economy have ensured in the current 5-year plan, year by year, a surplus balance of trade. This year, the speaker stressed, we shall also achieve a surplus balance of trade matching at least that of last year, namely $2.4 billion. [figure as published] These results, which are due to a firm orientation based on the profound analysis of the possibilities of our economy and of the tendencies of the world economy, have enabled Romania to honor completely and upon schedule its payments stemming from former commitments and enabled it to ensure the appropriate funds for importing the necessary products and, at the same time, to repay a significant part of its foreign debts. The achievements registered in this field are a guarantee for implementing the goals set forth by the party secretary general, namely, that in the first years of the next 5-year plan our foreign debts should be repaid completely and the foreign currency reserve of our state should increase.

Under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's direct leadership and guidance, broad economic, technical, and scientific international cooperation has been carried out in the current 5-year plan and thus we were able to achieve almost 30 percent of the export volume in 1983. In numerous countries in the world more than 120 economic projects, which have been built by Romania in cooperation with the given countries, are in operation. Thousands of specialists grant technical assistance to those countries in various fields.

The particular result registered in developing and modernizing the national economy and in improving the technological and qualitative level of products have brought about important changes in the structure of our foreign trade. An increasingly important role devolves on the export of highly technical and functional products that make better use of raw materials, energy, manpower, and our scientific-technological creativity. In this context I want to stress how much all of us appreciate the energetic, persevering, and highly competent activity carried out by Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu aimed at orienting scientific and technological research fully in keeping with the major goals of our national economy, and her basic contribution to working out measures and actions to improve the technical and qualitative level of products, to increase labor productivity, and economic efficiency, something that has considerably influenced the increased competitiveness of Romanian products in foreign markets.

Esteemed comrades, in examining our activity and that of the people in charge of foreign trade, in the light of requirements set forth by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his extensive report at the congress, I must admit that in this field there are still certain nonfulfillments. Thus, the export plan provisions were not fulfilled by certain enterprises and economic subbranches, while in certain exports and international cooperation ventures a low efficiency was registered. Such deficiencies were not only determined by the unfavorable foreign situation, but also by default in preparing and delivering commodities for export, in preparing contracts, and in studying and prospecting foreign markets. The ministries and industrial centrals have not taken energetic action, matching the tasks devolving upon them, to consistently promote the newest commodities for export, to increase the competitiveness of our products and the efficiency of deliveries, and to adapt production to the requirements of international markets in a more flexible manner.

We are duty bound to eliminate such shortcomings without delay, the more so as the 13th congress directives stipulate the further expansion of international economic and scientific-technological relations with all countries in the world. In 1985 and in the next 5-year plan, foreign trade will register higher growth rates than those set forth for the social product and the industrial commodity production, and exports will be dynamized to a great extent in keeping with the trends that should characterize any modern economy in full progress.

The fulfillment of the great goals set for this field, the speaker continued, means greater responsibility for all ministries, industrial centrals, production units, and foreign trade units. It is necessary to give priority to and to firmly act to fulfill the programs in regard to improving the technical and qualitative level of products, increasing labor productivity to a greater extent, cutting back on specific consumptions and production costs, and manufacturing the necessary range of goods within the time limits set in the given contracts and in keeping with the requirements of foreign markets. It is necessary to ensure special collectives in each enterprise to work for exports and appropriate technical assistance and strict control, so that all products manufactured will meet the requirements enabling them to compete in foreign markets. At the same time, as the party secretary general mentioned, we must ensure contracts upon schedule and in keeping with the export plan provisions, especially regarding 1985, the year making the link to the next 5-year plan. Special stress will be placed on concluding long-term contracts that ensure greater stability for our trade relations and more efficient and complete delivery of goods earmarked for exports.

We are aware that fulfillment of tasks in the foreign trade sector is also determined by improvement in trade forms and expansion of market outlets. In the future we will intensify foreign market prospecting. We will activate complex teams for concluding contracts. We will also develop the service network and spare parts units.

We will continue to act to firmly promote economic exchanges on the basis of barter, to expand cooperation more efficiently, to set up new joint companies, and to increase the weight of complex projects, construction-assembly work, and services within overall foreign trade activity.

As one with responsibilities in implementing the goals set by the party in the field of foreign trade, I want to assure you, esteemed Comrade Secretary General, that I will work with all my energy so that orientations and tasks in this field will be commendably fulfilled, and Romania will be able to promote a modern and efficient trade that will contribute more and more to the general development of the national economy, and to ensuring the firm advance of our homeland on the road of progress and prosperity.

Esteemed comrades, the report and other documents presented at the current congress are clearly permeated by the original and renovating thinking by our great leader, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, an outstanding strategist, the founder of Socialist Romania, and a figure of great prestige and authority in present-day political life.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's excellent qualities as a revolutionary leader, his creative spirit, his clear-sightedness and profound dialectical thinking, his receptiveness to everything that is new and advanced, and his capability to foresee the trend of historical development and to mobilize the creative energy of all our people have given a decisive impetus to the work of building the socialist society in our homeland and have imprinted the name of Socialist Romania into the awareness of humanity as a country that is untiringly struggling for progress, peace, national independence, and international cooperation.

This is why I wholeheartedly and with particular satisfaction join our party's and people's unanimous will that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the symbol of Socialist Romania's prosperity and flourishing, of the assertion of the highest aspirations of our people, and of the profoundly humane ideals of peace, equity, and justice in the world, be re-elected to the supreme position of party secretary general.

The unshakable trust Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys on the part of the workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, and all citizens in our homeland stems from his long-standing revolutionary activity of more than 50 years carried out in the name of what is dearest to the Romanian people, from his decisive, renovating, and profoundly scientific contribution to drafting and implementing party policy, and it stems from the devotion and heroism with which our beloved leader has defended and is defending the supreme interests of our nation's well-being, independence, and peace.

The fact that our party will continue to be headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceaussecu, an experienced revolutionary and the founder of moder Romania, will be a supreme guarantee that we will resolutely implement the historic decisions that will be adopted by the 13th party congress and serve as a guarantee for Romania's firm advance toward the bright horizon of communism.

Nicu Ceausescu

AU280903 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 4

[Report on speech by Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth, and minister of youth, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: To begin with, I would like to express, from this great forum of Communists which marks a historical point in the life of the party and country, the full endorsement of Socialist Romania's entire youth to the profoundly scientific and consistently revolutionary policy promoted by our party and state, a policy which is clearly reflected in the documents of extraordinary importance submitted to the congress for discussion. These documents were brilliantly summed up in the report of the RCP Central Committee as presented to the congress by the party secretary general, a report which, through its depth-analysis of present and future prospects, clearly defines Romania's undaunted march forward along the road of socialism and communism.

Our country's young generation, along with the entire party and people, endorse the reelection by the congress of the president of the Republic to the position of RCP secretary general, a sure guarantee of the unswerving further construction by the entire people and party, in full unity of will and action, of the new society in Socialist Romania.

Entrusted by the party with major responsibilities in society, commensurate with the conditions guaranteed to comprehensively fashion youth's creative capacity, upsurge, and enthusiasm for work and life, the young generation unflinchingly implements the party-state policy and meets the 13th RCP Congress with deeds that fully confirm that it is present in all fields of activity as a strong social force profoundly devoted to the cause of the fatherland and party and deeply involved, along with all the people, in the great work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country.

Our youth organizations have given and continue to give priority to educating and molding the youth in a communist and revolutionary manner for work and through work, explaining and unflinchingly implementing the party policy and the principles of socialist ethics and equity, and developing strong feelings of love for the fatherland, party, and people.

Proceeding from the fact that Romania's socioeconomic development ensures conditions for our people's and youth's comprehensive assertion and material and intellectual well-being, the fatherland's young generation fully supports the RCP policy to develop the forces of production and works to implement exemplarily plan tasks in the current 5-year plan and in the future.

Therefore, within the framework of the competition "Youth -- an Active Factor in Attaining the Targets of the Decade of Science, Technology, Quality, and Efficiency," our organizations are concerned with initiating and organizing broad work activities and the education of all youth in industry, agriculture, schools, and universities in a spirit of responsibility for work and education and respect for the creators of material assets, with a view to raising the overall professional training and obtaining a new quality in all fields.

We report that, in honor of the 13th RCP Congress and on the basis of the "Program for the Young Generation's Participation in Fulfilling Certain Tasks for the Country's Socioeconomic Development," the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] and the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania have attained and exceeded by 15 percent the patriotic work plan for this year, thus carrying out important activities in production, research, design, industry, agriculture, forestry, urban public construction, and the recovery of reusable materials, as well as on youth worksites. The overall value of these activities exceeds the sum of 18 billion lei.

We are proud to be able to report to the congress that, by working on the basis of the party secretary general's recommendations, we have completed our tasks at the Danube-Black Sea canal almost 1 year ahead of schedule, thus creating conditions for fulfilling our commitment to complete, in honor of the great forum of Communists, the digging of a 5 km-long section of the Poarta Alba-Midia Navodari canal entrusted to us and to finish all our tasks on this project by the 12th UCY Congress due to take place next spring.

Fully endorsing the party secretary general's concept on the development and modernization of agriculture, the UCY has pledged to carry out irrigations and land improvement operations on 500,000 hectares and this year has opened four new national youth worksites in Iasi, Dolj, Cluj, and Bihor Counties. At the same time, more than 5 million of our youth, workers, peasants, soldiers, pupils, students, and children, participate yearly in the agricultural campaign.

In the spirit of the requirements set by the party for ideological and political-educational activity, we pay great attention to improving the communist, revolutionary, scientific-materialist, moral, and civic education of pupils and youth, by diversifying and enriching the content of cultural-artistic actions, entertainment, and relaxation, in order to expand youth's knowledge horizons and increase its spirit of responsibility for work and education.

The entire political-educational activity aims at better using the united framework created for the complex process of shaping the socialist awareness of young people, instilling profound patriotic feelings in our youth, and clearly emphasizing the truth that only in the socialist society can our youth truly enjoy appropriate conditions to prepare them for work and life, fully assert themselves in all fields, and effectively participate in running the socioeconomic activity, within the generous framework offered by our socialist democracy.

Through ways and means specific to educational work, we carry out an intensive activity to instill in our youth's conscience the proud feeling of living in the period of the greatest achievements in our fatherland's history; likewise, we are instilling in our youth's minds the conviction that, only by unswervingly following the party and its secretary general, and by enthusiastically participating, along with all working people, in the implementation of socioeconomic development plans, we can fulfill the aspirations of all people and the young generation to live in an ever more prosperous, free, and independent country.

Although aware of certain shortcomings still present in our activity, the fact is that the revolutionary organizations of the children and youth have become strong organizations from a political and organizational viewpoint, capable of exemplarily fulfilling the tasks set by the party and its secretary general.

Esteemed comrades, the documents submitted to the discussion and approval of the party congress set complex tasks of wide scope for all the people and for the young generation and their revolutionary organizations. The fulfillment of these tasks requires that we intensify the political and educational work, raise the political and professional training of youth, and instill a spirit of order, discipline, and social responsibility in the fulfillment of tasks by everybody, at their place of work.

Aware of the fact that the implementation of strategic targets established by the congress will ensure conditions for the young generation's assertion in all fields of activity, we are determined to improve our working style, forms, and methods, which can increase the contribution of our organizations to involving all youth in implementing decisions to be adopted by the forum of Communists.

By continuing to give priority to the working youth, we will act, in accordance with requirements for Romania's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan and the future, to ensure the necessary manpower, particularly in those sectors where it is in short supply, to promote the youth's ever more active participation in carrying out a profound agrarian revolution, and to continue to raise the level of professional training and general knowledge of the young generation.

We will pay particular attention to teaching our pupils and students to master the latest scientific-technical achievements, to rapidly employ high education graduates in production, and to stimulate and use the creative potential of all youth in order to increase their contribution to primarily resolving problems raised by the development and modernization of the forces of production, to improve the quality level of products, and to increase labor productivity and economic efficiency in all sectors.

Under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, we will resoultely work to closely link political-education work to the requirements of material production and social practice and will intensify efforts to ensure that our youth master the party policy and ideology. On this basis, our youth will adopt a new attitude, will understand and apply the country's laws and the norms of socialist ethics and equity, and will behave like true revolutionaries -- always working to meet the requirements of the construction of the new society in Romania.

We will constantly concern ourselves with enriching the educational content of cultural-artistic events within the framework of the national festival, "Song to Romania," and with constantly linking the activity of young creators to the requirements of promoting a militant and revolutionary art inspired from the country's history and the people's heroic work, in order to further develop our socialist fatherland.

In exemplarily implementing the great tasks set by the congress, we will proceed from the truth that the decisive role devolves on the people, on the proper organization of work, on the appropriate use of available material and human forces, on the consistent promotion of the new in our entire activity, and on the resolute and competent involvement of cadres in solving all problems regarding the work and life of youth.

Esteemed comrades, while actively participating in the fatherland's comprehensive development, the young generation also support unanimously our party-state foreign policy and broad international activity as well as the widely appreciated initiatives and proposals of Romania and its president concerning the solution of great problems facing contemporary mankind.

By working to unite the efforts of young people everywhere in the struggle for a peaceful, better, and more just world, the UCY, the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania, and the Pioneers Organization have extended ties of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity with youth, student's, and children's organizations in all socialist countries and with revolutionary and progressive youth, student's, and children's organizations in developing countries and other states, on the basis of full equality of rights, mutual esteem and respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and the right of each organization to independently establish its political platform, program, and means of action.

As is well-known, 1985 was proclaimed by the United Nations, at our country's initiative, as the International Youth Year, under the slogan "Participation, development, peace." In this context, we will work to resolutely involve the progressive forces of youth everywhere in the struggle for peace and disarmament, primarily nuclear, for cooperation among all peoples, and for democracy and social progress.

The young generation, who have not experienced the horror of the last world war, do not want to be the main ones who shed their blood, as has been the case so often in mankind's history, in a new war in which they may fight for interests that are alien to their aspirations.

By supporting our party-state foreign policy, Romanian youth ask that all authoritative factors in the world understand that the young generation want to live in a world of peace and cooperation, a world in which all problems are solved through negotiations and each people has the right to develop freely, in accordance with its own desires, in the belief that only thus can the young people contribute actively to enriching the thesaurus of mankind's material and intellectual assets and promoting the continuous progress of the contemporary world.

Esteemed comrades, the orientations and guidelines included in the documents to be adopted by the congress offer up wonderful prospects to our youth and present a broad and mobilizing program for revolutionary work and struggle.

All the fatherland's youth, regardless of nationality, are firmly convinced that the progress and prosperity of the fatherland and the future of the young generation depend on the way in which they will devote their energy to implementing these great prospects.

I would like to assure the forum of Communists that the young generation, along with our entire party and people, closely united around the party secretary general, are firmly determined to do everything to implement the historical targets set by the 13th RCP Congress and to build socialism and communism in our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Stefan Birlea

AU282230 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 pp 7-8

[Report on speech by Stefan Birlea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 22 November]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrade delegates and guests: Please allow me to express my full endorsement for the brilliant report to the congress presented by Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a program document which tackles the main problems of our social development along the road of socialism and communism, as well as the key issues of our domestic and international policy, in the spirit of creative scientific socialism and in full accord with the most noble aspirations and strivings of the Romanian people.

With feelings of high regard and profound esteem, I join in all the people's love and gratitude by wholeheartedly supporting the election to the position as party secretary general of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, experienced and undaunted leader and ardent Communist and patriot, who for more than 50 years has devotedly served the cause of the entire nation's freedom, well-being, and happiness. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally enjoys great international prestige as a promoter of peace and understanding among peoples and as an outstanding militant for a better and more just world on our planet.

The draft directives and other documents submitted for discussion and approval by the congress bear the mark of the revolutionary and innovative political thinking of our party secretary general, who has thoroughly examined the pace and scope of our development and guided the work for its scientific substantiation along decisive paths for implementing the targets established by the party program.

The country's entire planned socioeconomic development in the future is based on the outstanding successes attained during the current 5-year plan, successes that tellingly bear out the orientation consistently promoted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to allocate an important part of the national income to the country's industrialization, agricultural development, and overall progress of the forces of production. Realities have proven that, thanks to the strong productive potential achieved in the last 20 years, our society was able to overcome hardships primarily caused by the world economic crisis and to create the necessary resources for a steady development of and continuous increase in the standard of living.

As the report clearly states, the key decision envisaged in the draft directives to allocate approximately 30 percent of the national income to the development fund meets an objective requirement and ensures the further strengthening of society's material base and an increase in our people's material and intellectual well-being. Proceeding from this option, the directives envisage profound qualitative changes during the next 5-year plan and up to the year 2000, on the basis of steadily developing the forces of production, expanding the energy and raw materials base, better utilizing all material and social work resources, ensuring an appropriate balance between industry and agriculture and various other fields of activity, promoting the active participation of our country in world exchanges, and raising the technical and qualitative level of products and our overall economic efficiency. These orientations are best reflected in the envisaged 44-49 percent increase in the national income during the 1986-90 period, while material expenditures per national income unit will be cut by at least 20 percent.

We must particularly stress that the enhancement of the course toward an intensive economic development relies on broad promotion of scientific research and technical progress, in accordance with tasks included in the special program, drafted under the directed leadership of Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and scientist of great international renown, who, through her prodigious activity, has strongly stimulated Romanian science and technology, which have become key elements of the general progress of our society.

Within the framework of many original theses and ideas included in the report to the congress, which make a great contribution to the development of the science of running a socialist society, one notes the outstanding importance of the theses on strengthening the role of the uniform national plan in the management of the entire socioeconomic life. Proceeding from these orientations, the planning bodies at all economic levels are dutybound to substantially improve their activity both in drafting plans and particularly in carrying them out, so as to ensure that all units fulfill their obligations within the framework of the socialist division of labor and in accordance with the overall requirements of our socioeconomic development.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu clearly stressed, there is no question of diminishing the role of the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development. On the contrary, we must firmly work to strengthen it so that each unit can show a spirit of initiative in finding the best ways and means to appropriately fulfill, under the best conditions and with maximum efficiency, the plan provisions for the range, level, and structure of production.

Emphasizing that these duties imply that the State Planning Committee, ministries, centrals, enterprises, and counties should closely cooperate in substantiating and carrying out plans, on the basis of a thorough examination of economic realities and foreign market trends and phenomena, and mobilizing all existing resources, the speaker stressed the need to strengthen cooperation with the bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy in drafting and implementing programs for the country's socioeconomic development.

Proceeding from your orientations and guidelines, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Secretary General, we must intensify direct cooperation with the centrals in drafting, substantiating, and fulfilling the plan. We will give priority to helping local economic units to efficiently solve problems raised by the process of fulfilling plan provisions and will strengthen our control of the production -- from the conclusion of contracts to the manufacture of the products and their delivery to domestic and foreign markets -- by strictly observing plan discipline at all economic organizational levels. Likewise, we will work to improve the activity of regional planning commissions in accordance with the program-directive on regional socioeconomic development.

We resolutely support, along with all our people, our party-state foreign policy of peace and cooperation with all countries. We will always work to implement Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendation that the State Planning Committee play a more active role in coordinating plans and concluding long-term agreements, which can ensure production cooperation and sharing ventures and develop sure and stable economic exchanges under mutually advantageous conditions.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed his full endorsement for the documents submitted to the congress discussion and reiterated the conviction that all working people in our country will enthusiastically work, under the leadership of the RCP and Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to implement the party's domestic and foreign policy, strengthen national independence and sovereignty, and ceaselessly elevate Socialist Romania to higher peaks of progress and civilization.

Ioachim Moga

AU281930 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 6

[Report on speech by Ioachim Moga, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Cluj County RCP Committee, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: Fulfilling, with profound patriotic pride, the mandate entrusted to me by the Communists and all people working and living in Cluj County, I wholeheartedly endorse Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant report to the congress, a great scientific synopsis of outstanding achievements attained in the revolutionary process of the fatherland's socialist construction. The report's theses substantially enrich the patrimony of revolutionary thinking with conclusions drawn from our complex activity of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania; consequently, these theses are of priceless theoretical and practical value.

Along with the entire party, the Communists of Cluj County highly value the outstanding theoretical, political, and organizational activity carried out at the head of our party and state by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and esteemed son of our socialist nation, whose brilliant personality successfully blends high communist principledness and daring thinking with a spirit of justice, firmness, and exactingness.

With deep satisfaction and most heartfelt feelings of love and gratitude, the participants in the conference of our county party organization gave me the mandate to warmly support Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position as RCP secretary general, as a symbol of the full unity between party and people and a sure guarantee of the construction of socialism and communism in Romania.

During the current 5-year plan, the speaker further said, our country, along with the entire country, has experienced innovating changes. The volume of the industrial production increased from 25.5 billion lei in 1980 to 34 billion lei now. It will exceed 52 billion lei by the end of the next 5-year plan. We have consistently exceeded the provisions of the annual plans during the current 5-year plan period and we are currently attaining a supplementary production of 1.8 billion lei. In this period we assimilated and introduced into production 530 new kinds of machines and equipment and 786 materials and consumer goods. We have developed the county's technical-material base and top industrial subbranches with a high technological level, which make better use of the Romanian creative spirit and domestic resources. We have completed new industrial and agrozootechnical units and new social and cultural constructions, thus turning Cluj County into a citadel of modern Romanian industry.

In agriculture we attained a production which is 31 percent higher than in the previous 5-year plan and delivered important quantities of agricultural products, both vegetable and animal, to the state. We have increased the number of all breeds of livestock in all sectors. This year we delivered to the state stocks 70,000 hectoliters of milk and over 5,100 metric tons of meat more than in 1983.

Science, education, and art have continued to develop and the intellectual life has registered an unprecedented flourishing, by making better use of rich Romanian cultural traditions in this part of the country.

We are particularly honored to express our gratitude to the much esteemed Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, leading personality of our country's political life and eminent scientist of world renown, for her permanent guidance in developing and perfecting education and scientific research and for her assistance in turning Cluj County into a powerful center of our national culture.

The speaker further said: The balance-sheet of the distance covered thus far in the current 5-year plan could have been richer but for certain shortcomings in the activity of party bodies and organizations and in the organization and management of economic activity. We failed to raise everywhere the efficient use of our fixed assets to the level of available installations. We turned out certain products with high material and manpower consumption and labor productivity is still low in certain enterprises, due to delays in the mechanization and automation of production processes and in the improvement of the professional training of cadres.

Having examined, in a spirit of high exactingness and responsibility and in the light of your recommendations, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, the activity carried out thus far, the conference of our county party organization has established appropriate measures capable of leading to an efficient use of the economic potential. We have pledged to exceed current 5-year plan provisions for industrial production by at least 2.2 billion lei. Then, in the 1986-90 5-year plan, we should achieve a supplementary industrial production of at least 1.5 billion lei and double labor productivity before 1990. We give priority to the implementation of measures aimed at expanding the raw material and energy base, assimilating new products, introducing mechanization, automation, and robots in production, and broadly using our experts and other research and design cadres.

In accordance with your recommendations, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, we will firmly work in agriculture to better use the land, complete all drainage operations, combat soil erosion, cultivate larger areas with intensive crops, and further develop the livestock sector, thus increasing the county's contribution to meeting the requirements of the national economy and implementing the regional program for self-management and self-supply.

As you stressed in your report to the congress, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, we will give priority to increasing the leading role of party organizations in all socioeconomic units, so that they can become more involved in optimally solving all problems and strengthen the spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline. We will resolutely work to raise the political-ideological level of Communists and all working people and develop their patriotic and revolutionary awareness, which should be reflected in an advanced attitude for work and in a spirit of devotion, passion, and self-denial for exemplarily implementing the party policy.

In conclusion, the speaker said: Allow me to express the unanimous resolution of the more than 17,000 Communists and all working people in Cluj County to continue to follow you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in all your thoughts and deeds for the ceaseless progress of our fatherland. We solemnly pledge ourselves before you to do everything to unflinchingly fulfill the tasks incumbent upon us from documents to be adopted by the high forum of communists, by increasing the county's contribution to our faster socioeconomic development and the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania.

Maria Ghitulica

AU291932 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 7

[Report on speech by Maria Ghitulica, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of Vrancea County RCP Committee, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: Please allow me, from this high rostrum, to fulfill the mandate entrusted to me by almost 50,000 Communists in Vrancea County and express our full endorsement for the documents submitted to the congress discussion and the guidelines and orientations included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report.

For us, those who work in these old Romanian parts at the curving of the Carpathians and who fully enjoyed the fruit of the policy for the harmonious and balanced development of all the fatherland's regions, this congress is a wonderful opportunity to voice our feelings of boundless trust in the wise policy of our party and state and to express our profound gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the scientific clearsightedness and revolutionary daring with which he set free the creative energy of the Romanian people, thus inaugurating the most fertile period in our entire history, a period rightly called the "Ceausescu Era."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant report -- a splendid synopsis of the party's heroic struggle; a competent and realistic analysis of the many issued raised by building the new society in Romania and of the ways and means of action in our socio-economic life; and a bold program to foreshadow the future -- is a document of priceless theoretical and practical value and a creative and deeply original contribution to enriching the thesaurus of dialectical and historical materialsm and the strategy and tactics of building the socialist and communist society.

Carrying out the mandate entrusted to me by the Communists and all working people in Vrancea, I wholeheartedly support, with feelings of particular love and esteem, the decision of the Central Committee plenum concerning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position as party secretary general.

Referring to the political and social life of the county she represents, the speaker further said: Working unflinchingly in the spirit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's valuable guidelines and orienations, the Vrancea party bodies and organizations have carried out an intensive organizational and political-educational activity to ensure that all working people study, understand, and apply the party decisions and state laws as well as the principles of self-management and self-administration, by exemplarily fulfilling the tasks incumbent upon them from the decisions of the 12th Congress and the party national conference. We report to the congress that on 15 November Vrancea County has fulfilled the plan provisions for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in the main industrial and investment indicators and has attained a supplementary industrial commodity production of 1.3 billion lei, a supplementary net production of 479 million lei, and additional investment projects worth 325 million lei.

The steps taken by the working people's councils and the mass and public organizations, under the leadership of party organizations, to modernize technologies, increase responsibility for a better utilization of raw materials, energy, and fuel, and raise the quality of products have led to a continuous growth of labor productivity, net production, profits, and economic efficiency.

As you requested, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, we achieved on 15 November the export plan for the first 11 months by turning out a supplementary production of 54 million lei. On 15 December we will fulfill the export plan for the entire year. In the period since the 12th congress we have commissioned new productive capacities in our county, including the metallurgical enterprise, the electrical equipment enterprise, the Focsani cotton spinning mill, The Adjud paper and pulp factory, the Panciu knitwear enterprise, and other units. We completed the construction of 8,500 apartments, schools, cultural projects, shops, and other urban public works, which has wrought important changes in the work and life of all Vrancea inhabitants.

The speaker then said that, in the light of the 13th congress directives, Brancea County will continue to register in the 1986-90 period higher development rates than the average nationwide ones; industrial commodity production will increase by 38.3 percent, agricultural production by 32.5 percent, and production earmarked for export by almost 50 percent. We can fulfill the tasks incumbent upon us by increasing the role and responsibility of party bodies and organizations and their capacity to mobilize all working people.

In agriculture, having examined the national resources in each individual unit, we report that, as of next year, we can prepare new fields for record yields of 8,000 kg wheat per hectare and 20,000 kg corn per hectare on 30 percent of the overall area sown to these crops, and by 1986 it should reach 50 percent. We will also achieve record crops of sugar beet and potatoes. As Vrancea is also a county with strong traditions and good experience in wine growing, we will also attain more than 17,000 kg grapes per hectare in our vineyards.

We fully realize that the achievements of these new qualitative targets require that we raise the organizational work and the leading role of party organizations to higher levels, instill a strong revolutionary spirit in all fields, and strengthen exactingness and responsibility in all sectors. At the same time we will resolutely work to improve the entire political and educational work and develop vigorous artistic-cultural activity of a high level, in order to promote the communist education of the young generation and fashion the new man, who is determined to devote all efforts, with enthusiasm and self-denial, to the cause of the party and the all-round flourishing of the fatherland, a man who fully believes in the bright ideals of socialism and communism.

In conclusion we express full endorsement for the content of all documents submitted to the congress discussion and pledge to increase our efforts tenfold to unflinchingly implement the historic decisions that will be adopted. I would like to express once more the unswerving determination of Communists and all working people in Vrancea County to follow you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, with boundless trust and devotion along the road of building socialism and communism in our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Leonard Constantin

AU291856 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 5

[Report on speech by Leonard Constantin, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of Iasi County RCP Committee, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades:

The outstanding results attained in the past 40 years of our life and particularly in the past 20 years, which have been the most fertile and fascinating years in the Romanian people's history, a period bearing the golden mark of the ardent patriotism, daring thinking, and revolutionary pathos that characterize the great personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are basic arguments for us, the more than 100,000 Communists and for all inhabitants of Iasi County, to voice our unanimous desire that the current congress should reelect you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent politician, statesman, and builder of Socialist Romania, to the supreme leading position in the party.

Your reelection gives us the guarantee and conviction of implementing the highly scientific theses, ideas, and guidelines included in your brilliant report to the congress, a document of priceless theoretical and practical value and a brilliant model of examining the road covered by Romania in a materialist-dialectical way, and of realistically analyzing the basic issues of building the new society and the key processes, phenomena, and trends of the contemporary world.

We report to the congress and to you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General, that your visits together with the much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the recommendations and guidelines given to us have mobilized the creative energy of the working people, something which has led to recovering certain arrears, fulfilling plan tasks, and raising the quality of the overall activity.

In the period since the 12th congress, and particularly since your September 1982 visit, the activity of the Iasi County party organization has been permeated by a spirit of untiring work for even better performances in all fields of the socioeconomic activity. We have firmly applied the new economic mechanism, workers self-management, and financial self-administration and, on this basis, we have increased overall profitability, particularly in agriculture. We have paid greater attention to scientific research and to making use of the orientations and contributions of the eminent scientist of world renown, Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu.

The delegate then said that the Iasi County party organization had attached great importance to improving its working style and methods, by becoming directly involved in the activity of lower party bodies and organizations, of working people's collectives in enterprises, agricultural units, and worksites, and of creative associations. It has carried out a consistent political-ideological activity aimed at extending the conscious participation of the masses in implementing the programs adopted.

Consequently, on the basis of an investments volume of about 30 billion lei, we have increased our industrial capacity by 59.5 percent this year, compared to 1979. The fixed assets in agriculture increased by 54 percent and the technical-material base of other sectors by more than 50 percent. All this allowed us to fulfill and exceed the main plan indicators year by year. We report that on 15 November we concluded the investment plan for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan.

We report to the congress and to you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General, that we fulfilled this year's plan provisions for the industrial commodity production on 31 October and that we envisage concluding the year with a surplus production of 350 million lei. In agriculture our achievements in 1984 are higher than in the past 2 years. We have fulfilled and exceeded the planned average production of corn, grain, and other crops, such as potatoes, grapes, vegetables, and fruits, as well as their delivery to state stocks.

We are currently achieving a production that is higher than the one attained in the corresponding period last year by 7,000 metric tons of meat, 98,000 hectoliters of milk, and almost 12 million eggs. We estimate that our agriculture units will conclude this year with profits of more than 200 million lei.

We fulfilled our export contracts in a proportion of 107.4 percent in hard currency, and 101.1 percent in trade with socialist counutries. In accordance with your recommendations, we took steps to deliver all contracted goods by the middle of December. We have built almost 30,000 apartments in the period between the two congresses, something which has solved, on the whole, the housing problem. However, by examining our achievements in the light of requirements raised by you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we are aware of the fact that we still have many untapped reserves.

In his address the speaker pointed out that, proceeding from these states of affairs, the general meetings and the report and election conferences have examined, in a spirit of high communist and revolutionary responsibility, the good experience accumulated in recent years, as well as the reasons for a number of shortcomings, and have adopted concrete measures to completely fulfill the plan for this year and the entire 5-year plan, and to thoroughly prepare the programs for the 1986-90 period.

Our country party conference entrusted its delegates to the congress to assure the party leadership and you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of the firm determination to fulfill and overfulfill all our tasks. In this spirit, we pledge to exceed the initial provisions of the industrial commodity production plan by 300 million lei in 1985 and 2 billion lei in the entire 1986-90 period.

In accordance with the requirements of the new agrarian revolution, we pledge to achieve in 1985 an average yield of over 20 metric tons of corn per hectare on 17,500 hectares, something which will allow us to increase the production of corn from 330,000 metric tons this year to 500,000 metric tons in the first part of the next 5-year plan, and to one million metric tons near its end, while also irrigating an area of 140,000 hectares.

Like all the Communists and inhabitants of our fatherland, the Iasi County working people endorsed warmly and wholeheartedly our party-state foreign policy and the untiring activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for cooperation and understanding among peoples, for a better and more just world, and for the cause of socialism, peace, and social progress. The Communists and all inhabitants of Iasi County gave us the mandate to fully endorse the documents submitted to discussion and to solemnly pledge before the congress, party leadership, and you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General, that we will work with our entire might and creative force to fulfill our commitments and the tasks devolving upon us from the historical decisions to be adopted by the congress. We will thus increase our contribution to the ever stronger assertion of this great epoch, which will forever be preserved in the Romanian nation's consciousness as the "Ceausescu Era."

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AFTER CONGRESS CONCLUDES

AU291823 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 84 p 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, in Bucharest Republic Square immediately following the conclusion of the 13th RCP Congress on 22 Nov [Ember]

[Text] Dear comrades, I wish to express my thanks for the warm manifestation dedicated to the 13th RCP Congress and the new Central Committee.

This manifestation is an expression of the unity of all our people around the RCP, the leading political force of all our nation. (loud and prolonged applause, cheers)

Dear comrades, the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress open up new and bright prospects for the development of our socialist fatherland and the elevation of our people's material and cultural well-being.

Our congress has resolutely spoken out for a policy of cooperation and peace, believing that peace, disarmament, and the elimination of nuclear arms is a requirement for all the people throughout the world, a requirement that can ensure the well-being and independence of each nation. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu has been reelected for the fatherland's progress")

Dear comrades, the working people and the residents of our socialist fatherland's capital city have a particularly great task under the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, considering the important role played by industry and the other sectors of the capital city in the national economy. I am convinced that all Communists and working people of Bucharest will do everything possible to fulfill honorably and commendably the tasks of great responsibility incumbent upon them for the next period. (loud and prolonged cheers and chants)

Dear comrades, with this belief I wish you ever greater successes in all your activity, and much health and happiness. (loud and prolonged cheers and chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu--RCP" and "Ceausescu reelected for the fatherland's progress!")

SFRY, ALBANIAN EMBASSIES HOLD RECEPTIONS

SFRY National Day

AU291740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1512 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/11/1984 -- On the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Milos Milovski, gave a reception on November 29. Attending were Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Avram, Romanian deputy prime minister, executives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, of other ministries, and central institutions, scientists, artists, men of letters, journalists. Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps.

Albania Liberation Day

AU292036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/11/1984 -- On the fortieth anniversary of Albania's liberation day and of the victorious people's revolution, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Zoi Toska, gave a reception on Thursday, November 29. Present were Vasile Pungan, foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister, Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications, Mia Groza, deputy foreign minister, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, artists, men of letters, journalists. Attending were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps.

MOROCCAN SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS 'REGRETTABLE'

Government Statement

LD292032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Nov (TANJUG) -- In connection with the decision of the Moroccan Government to break off diplomatic relations with the SFRY resulting from the SFRY's recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), TANJUG has been authorized to transmit the following statement of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

"The unilateral action of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco to break off diplomatic relations with the SFRY, which is regrettable, is contrary to the traditionally friendly relations and cooperation achieved as far back as the time when Morocco acquired independence. At the same time we would like to point out that this act by the Moroccan Govenment is totally at variance with the principles of self-determination of people and of the right to independence and their own free development. These principles are embedded in the foundations of the Nonaligned Movement to which Yugoslavia and Morocco have belonged from the very beginning.

"The SFRY Government believes that Yugoslavia's recognition of the SDAR could never justify the decision of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco to break off relations.

"The SFRY Government recalls once again that the SDAR is an equal member of the OAU and that it maintains relations with a large number of African and other countries in the world.

"As is known, Yugoslavia has always worked for the peaceful resolution of the dispute about Western Sahara, in line with the decision of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and in particular the 19th OAU summit.

"The Yugoslav Govenment is of the view that the responsibility for the consequences which could arise from this situation following the unilateral act is borne exclusively by the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco."

Loncar Receives Moroccan Envoy

LD301233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yesterday Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreig affairs, received "Abd al-Wahhab Chorfi, ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco, and expressed regret at Morocco's unilateral decision to break off diplomatic relations with our country. The deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs emphasized that recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic in no way justified the Moroccan Government's unilateral act.

Earlier in the day, Dr Sonja Orescanin, SFRY ambassador to Rabat, had been presented with the Moroccan Government's decision to break off diplomatic relations with the SFRY by Dr Azzedine Laraki, Morocco's acting minister of foreign affairs.

As reported, approximately 60 countries recognize the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, including 30 African countries. Many of the remaining African states expressed their solidarity with this situation at the OAU session.

PLANINC INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD291629 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Serivce in Serbo-Croatian 0626 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Nov (TANJUG) -- It's getting easier, but it's not easy. This was how Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] compared our present socioeconomic situation with the state of affairs over the past 2 years in an interview for Yugoslav radio and television on Tuesday, 27 November. In doing so, she pointed to the positive trends in production, which though very small, nevertheless offer a new quality because even following the introduction of economic criteria, the economy has shown itself capable of functioning. According to Milka Planinc, it is too early to assess whether the economic crisis is behind us, because serious changes lie ahead. Nevertheless, the move toward realizing the stabilization program's essence is evident, and if we fail to perceive this, disruptions can ensure which will give a demoralizing effect on those forces which alone can save society and the stabilization program. I think, Planinc stressed, that we have moved away from the starting point, but as to the long-term goals, we should not make a firm assessment yet.

In the coming year we must first of all consolidate the positive trends and face up to the heavy burden of negative trends carried over from this year, primarily regarding inflation, our somewhat shaky exports, and the difficult position regarding personal and social living standards. This is going to be the year when all the key system solutions in the economic system have to be completed so that self-management, within the framework of the objective economic laws' action, can show its full force. This, Planinc stressed, is a big job and it is not yet time to relax. It is true that there are delays with these changes in the system, but this is not only true of the FEC and the Assembly. All the agents carrying out the stabilization program tasks are behind schedule: the Federal social councils, the Assembly, trade unions, and the economic chamber. People are not, however, dragging their feet intentionally. The changes we have to carry out as a society are more profound and complex than they seem when a verbal declaration is made on the Long-Term Stabilization Program.

Moreover, the period of 4 months, which the Assembly voted in the initial flurry and which was accepted by the FEC, which therefore bears the blame, was completely unrealistic and belongs to the category of our voluntarism. A period of 4 months would not have been enough, even if all the regulations had been prepared when the "Kraigher Commission" was at work and they had only needed to be tidied up, coordinated, and adopted.

The changes are deeper, and we have to continue firmly on our course, without giving up. The essence of the stabilization program is expressed in the synthesis of economic criteria and the operation of our economic system so that self-management can be further developed. If we fail to respect this in every regulation and measure, things cannot proceed successfully.

Milka Planinc then described the phenomenon of one-sided interests as something which exists objectively in our society. For this reason it is difficult to find a solution suitable for the whole country, a solution which will include this sort of partial interest, if not in the short term, then at least in the long term. This is not always easy to find. However, as far as the FEC is concerned, we are finding the strength to overcome this. Speaking in concrete terms about the delays in finalizing the permanent solutions in the foreign currency system, the president of the FEC observed that the FEC has neither the right nor the obligation, as a first step, to propose immediately such solutions, but only transitional ones.

She also said, some people are reproaching us for not providing a permanent solution immediately. The FEC is now working on this, and we are expecting someone to upbraid us now for proposing a permanent solution too quickly, for some think it is not yet the time to propose such things. Within the framework of its responsibilities, the FEC has done the only thing it can and must: It has corrected the foreign currency law and this transitional solution on two occasions, to eliminate what was clearly harmful to the development of the economy and the development of self-management relations. With the permanent solution we will now see how we will arrive at the desired stable and permanent foreign currency market. There are problems here which are not merely ideological but also material. It is not easy to establish a market to which someone will come for foreign currency if there is not enough foreign currency.

Asked to say what would happen to domestic currency next year, Milka Planinc stressed that this is not easy to foresee. We would, according to her, continue perserveing with a realistic rate of exchange for the dinar, and with its movement according to a realistic rate of interest. However, there were delicate situations facing us from the start of the year with regard to inflation. At the time of the frozen and unfrozen prices, so-called gray prices had come into being, which were recognized among producers and which, when we allowed the free formation of prices in the basic and processing industries, would bring inflation statistically to 10 percent above the true level already reached. As inflation in the first half of 1985, at a time when prices were frozen, would be compared with this year's, and as there was a need to resolve the problem of the rate of exchange differences, inflation in some assessments would leap to about the 70 percent mark. Only half way into 1985 would it begin to fall, and it is quite realistic to imagine that it may fall below this year's. This is a critical point in the stabilization program, Planinc stressed, adding that we must persevere. This depends on the economy and people, not the FEC, otherwise we might be forced to freeze prices again. This would indeed be the abandonment of the stabilization program and destruction of what we had achieved so far.

In this sense certain qualitative changes had already started to take place. A certain balance between demand and supply is already noticeable. It would be a misfortune if producers waited for their warehouses to fill and only then thought about lowering their prices. It would be better if they did this now. Of course, the banks would be of help here, but they are still behaving in a manner whereby each protects "its own man," paying for the stocks and permitting him to stand still. This is the case now instead of what must happen in a healthy economy if someone cannot sell their goods: Their either reduce the price or go under. This has not yet started happening here, but it will have to next year in a more severe form than hitherto. The second cause of inflation, deriving from consumption and the unfavorable structure of our economy, is more serious and will be with us for quite a while. However, at the end of 1985, inflation will certainly be lower than this year. If we fail in this, we really will have failed.

In reply to a question from Sarajevo television editor Nedim Loncarevic as to whether the FEC would only be remembered for its restrictive and unpopular measures and as a "coupon government," or for the fact that it would abolish those measures, Milka Planinc said the economy had done what it could in cases like gasoline, for example, and since the price of gasoline was very high, coupons had been necessary. Coupons are still in use as dynamic supplies of oil for the country have not been ensured. At the moment, Planinc stressed, the FEC is studying the problem of both deposits [as received] and coupons, and that solutions would probably soon be adopted. We will see what they are, she said.

The FEC president then commented on the discussion under way in party organizations throughout the country on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. She stressed that the fundamental results of this discussion lay in the fact that it had set in train an action at grassroots level whereby everyone is seeing how he measures up against the tasks of the stabilization program. This is precisely what has been missing, Planinc noted, because by the way things had started, especially last year, it seemed the stabilization program consisted entirely of measures and packages of measures. The stabilization program was, however, a transformation in every basic organization of associated labor aimed at promoting self-management relations and introducting economic criteria and suitable production programs. The conclusions of the 13th plenum had made the most immediate contribution in this respect to the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Also important was the sharp criticism voiced in the discussion and the demand for faster progress and unity in the country and for Tito's self-management system to be realized.

The next question was: are the stands of the FEC members colored by the republic they come from? All our views are colored by this to a certain extent, Milka Planinc replied, in the sense that we are more fully acquainted with the problems of our own republic. However, if the FEC, which has to adopt numerous decisions every week, worked along the lines of each member representing merely his own republic's interests, I would not work in it for 1 day, Planinc said. This FEC, she went on, has the fate and fortune that such a heavy burden has not befallen it. This has made us united. If anything gives a person the strength to work, it is the absence of republican and provincial affiliation. We would be completely incapable of adopting decisions if this were not so. There is no difficulty at all in reaching unity in the work of the FEC. Moreover, the FEC members are very willing to bear the responsibility collectively; no individual butts in to give lectures to someone else. They are not some kind of supermen, but rather the same cadre that the LCY has in other places in the economy and other organizations. We have merely been "molded" by this objective situation. If we failed to build up mutual trust, respect and unity, we would get nowhere.

It was a different problem that the FEC often found itself between the devil and the deep blue sea, Planinc added. The administration organs prepared the proposals and the FEC was between them and the Assembly. For example, the law on prices was a year late but not through the fault of the republics and provinces. It was because the administration organs, following 6 months of work, provided a proposal which the FEC returned, and returned again as the problems at issue were essentially complex. The law on prices came before the FEC in three versions, and there were 10 versions in the administration organs. Finally a proposal was drawn up that was accepted as fitting the stabilization program. This was the problem: The stabilization program had not yet fully crystallized in people's minds. Moreover, the system solutions were being prepared in parallel with a whole series of operational and other affairs.

In this context, Milka Planinc recalled the time when great changes were effected in the destatization of the federation and state capital was eliminated. In many regulations, however, this etatism was copied and transferred to the republics and provinces. All the solutions which were put forward in the initial phase, Planinc said, were shot down and returned because answers were not sought in associated labor but rather, given that we were against republican statism, the proposal was again sent back to the federal level, and here was the greatest loss of time. There was not enough creativity, creation, or resolve to do away with the different forms of statism and give scope and strength to the workers in organizations of associated labor in the system solutions that we were adopting in the name of the stabilization program.

Even if we succeeded in this (and we succeeded in the law on prices and will succeed hopefully in the laws on planning and foreign currency) it could still happen that these regulations just remain words on paper and that the social action to link up and integrate the Yugoslav economy, what we called the unity of the Yugoslav market might not get under way at the same time. This could happen in particular to heavy industry, which is crucial here. If this action fails to get under way, everything concerning what should happen according to the stabilization program will not happen.

The FEC president stressed, however, that linking up the economy is not being seen in terms of system solutions and that this is not a call for the entire economy to be linked up at the all-Yugoslav level. At issue is a horizontal linking on the basis of real interests, and primarily in the process of reproduction.

If in Yugoslavia we can urge 100 or so producers on toward what was already at hand and already visible just under the surface and summon a little more resolve and strength, we would make a much greater contribution to reaching our goal than through a lot of talk about how the unified Yugoslav market is not functioning. These producers constitute this market.

Speaking about the problem of removing burdens from the economy Milka Planinc underscored that the task of returning 70,000 million dinars to the economy has been carried out and that this figure has even been surpassed. The burden on the economy has nevertheless only been partly eased as the entire sum carried off by interest rates cannot be covered in this way. Planinc also expressed the conviction that the possibilities for solving this problem of burdens on the economy through administration has been exhausted. When administrative measures are adopted this can only be in a linear manner. It also threatens certain functions of society which currently should be given primary in order to realize the stabilization program. This is the case with science, education, and so on. Linear measures cannot achieve what the stabilization program seeks: on the basis of the total outgoings for joint and general needs, to give preference selectively to what will place the economy in a position to solve its own problems more speedily, and above all, developmental ones. However, there has been no response to this yet. I think the removal of burdens from the economy must start from below, in an organized way, in the organizations of associated labor. It must start with expenditure, all kinds of overheads which are growing in society, various self-management interest communities, apparatuses, and administrations in the municipality, republic, and right up to level of federation. Without this action from below and, of course, interaction through the delegate system, I see no chance of further overcoming that part of inflation which is called consumption inflation. It is obvious that the entire social structure is expansive, too expensive for the production levels we have, and that it cannot be supported. But we cannot hope to solve this through intervention and administrative measures. We have already pushed certain vital functions of society as far as they will go and I think we cannot succeed in this way.

Pointing to the basic trends in the econmy in 1985, Milka Planinc stressed that it is very important to complete the changes in the economic system which began this year and are in the nature of introducing economic criteria into economic life. At issue is the need for a more stable and permanent framework for the country's commerce and economy as a whole, in line with the stabilization program's intentions.

We will not, according to Milka Planinc, achieve this task unless we find an answer to the question: Where now in Yugoslavia's development? If we continue planning as we have done, we will not realize our task. We have to look for our own place -- objectively the most favorable -- in this great strategic division of world economy, Planinc stressed. At the same time we have to find ways to exploit everything we have in the country at a higher level of productivity, development, and work efficiency, from the basic organization upward. This is what belongs to the second phase of the stabilization program. If we fail to get the right direction for the further development of Yugoslavia, then what we have now, which seems like a growth in production, cannot be a permanent trend. This is why I am still not making my final assessment, the FEC president added, and noted that we will have the real answer to the question of whether or not we have succeeded when we adopt the joint plan for the development of Yugoslavia with those subjects which have to be the agents of planning. This will then not be eight or nine different forms of statism but a real development plan for Yugoslavia, with the organizations of associated labor, including science and the like, having, according to Milka Planinc, the main role.

Milka Planinc than turned to the international aspect of realizing the stabilization program, noting that one has to go abroad to find recognition that a lot has really been done in Yugoslavia. At home, she said, hardly anyone acknowledges this. In both East and West they have a very positive opinion of the vitality of our economy and of the system's ability to pull through. What kind of system, she wondered, will withstand these sacrifices and efforts, with the great convinction still there that we will succeed. Tributes are greater abroad than at home because we pay less attention to what we have done than to what we have not yet done.

The prospects for Yugoslavia's economy have also improved in the eyes of our creditors. In Milka Planinc's view, we have results which every objective person esteems. This gives us both the right to believe and the hope that we can set right relations with our creditors on a more long-term basis. We are now searching for modalities which, somewhere in medium-term development, will privde the solution to our debts, with the proportion of our debt settlements, as seen against foreign currency inflow, reaching 25 percent by the 1990's. This aim can be achieved as long as we have the confidence of the creditors. What we want is a continued rise in production, the creation of scope for technological development, and no downswings in the sphere of living standards and personal incomes. We have taken the initiative and the first talks have started. It is recognized that we have done a lot, but also that the effects have not been stabilized We are endeavoring to convince our foreign creditors that this is our main concern and responsibility, as it really concerns the fate of our country and not just the millions we have to pay back. These creditors at present have varying attitudes toward our initiative, despite the fact that they are showing greater confidence in Yugoslavia. For example, it is understood among the commercial banks for medium-term rescheduling, but many governments stress that this is impossible for them and that they have parliamentary and other restrictions. They all want us to have an arrangement with the IMF next year, too. We want this to be a different kind of arrangement, and we can on no account accept conditions like those this year. I think the results we have achieved give us the right and opportunity to seek conditions which will allow the monitoring of our results, but not the method or measures by which we achieve them.

Asked at the end of the conversation where she gets the strength and energy to work at this rate, Milka Planinc stressed that she gets her strength from the same sources as all our working people, especially in view of the conditions under which we have lived and worked in the last 2 years. Without this strength and the people's belief in this system, I could not do anything either, the FEC president said. As soon as the economy gets moving, everthing will be solved more easily; but what is most certain, is that our society is strong and vital, and that it will surmount the problems.

SERBIA LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 23 NOV

Report on Debate

AU290928 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Nov 84 pp 1-5

[Report by team of POLITIKA reporters]

[Excerpts] By putting the tasks of the LC in the further development of the political system of socialist self-management on the agenda for its session yesterday the Serbia LC Central Committee has obviously broached an extremely current and important topic. This was shown by, among other things, an extremely substantial debate and a large number of speakers. This was the reason for Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbia LC Central Committee, to suggest that the Central Committee continue the debate today, something which was accepted.

At the beginning of his speech, Vilmos Molnar recalled that "different views pertaining to the implementation of the Constitution and togetherness in Serbia caused the same topic to be discussed at the 18th session of the Serbia LC Central Committee 3 years ago and conclusions to be adopted at the 19th session." He then adds:

"I believed then that we had settled matters politically and agreed that we knew our tasks, that we had to realize the said tasks and to direct and monitor their performance. But, what happened? Instead of analyzing and continuing the realization of the conclusions of the 19th session, discussions are being opened at the Constitutional Commission of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at Kragujevac debates, even in the press concerning the realization of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as if there had been no 18th and 19th sessions of the Serbia LC Central Committee and the Ninth Congress of the LC of Serbia. Moreover, the discussions are now even more aggressive and individuals even openly demand the changing of the Constitution."

Molnar then remarked:

"Our reflections in the LC should not follow the state logic that will make us occupy ourselves with which organs in the republic or province should have more or less authority, or, for instance, what is the jurisdiction of the public prosecutor in the republic or province. What is important for working people and LC members is that each public prosecutor performs his duty in accordance with the Constitution and law and that he is efficient in protecting social property, freedom, and human rights, and so on."

Finally, Molnar gave an amendment to the draft positions which pertains to Point No 29, saying that it gives an assessment of federal legislature in the sense that federal legislature fails to obey the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the socialist autonomous provinces. He suggested that Point No 29 be excluded, that is, deleted from the Draft Positions of the Serbia LC Central Committee. "One should bear in mind here that constitutional positions of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces and relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia are not regulated by Federal law but by constitutions."

Recalling all that has been done in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo so far in the realization of unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the realization of the position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a state and self-managing community that has been established by the Constitution, Nebih Gasi nevertheless warned:

"Despite the results achieved in the process of realizing unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, tendencies are still present which advocate the complete revision of law regulations being implemented in the entire republic, and it is already being done by some republican organs. The majority of the proposed laws contain an obvious tendency toward a considerable expansion of unified regulations by which the position of the socialist autonomous provinces that has been established by the Constitution is being called into question, while in some cases there are attempts to expand the competence of many organs and to considerably change relations between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces."

By way of example, Gasi cited the request to reexamine the manner in which funds of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are allocated and used for stimulating an accelerated development of the Socialist Autnomous Province in Kosovo from the Federal Fund, as well as supplementary funds for the development of social activities through the federal budget. The way this question has been broached and the arguments used in this connection bring the policy of stimulating the development of the province within the regional development policy, or rather the province is treated as a region of the republic, something which cannot be accepted. The arguments that are being advanced in support of this change are not convincing, Gasi stressed, and he added that some requests and assessments made in the proposed positions and theses should also be reexamined. He said that the request to define more precisely the relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a state and self-managing community, the role and the powers of the organs of the republic, their relations with the organs of the socialist autonomous provinces, and so forth, in fact means a request for the amendment of Article 300 of the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. He said that this is unacceptable and that the only solution is to implement this article consistently.

Assessing that "we witness today a general assault on the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law," Marija Zvekic-Miskolci stressed that the class enemies and the opposition forces occupy the same positions in this matter. Some want to destroy the system as a whole, others want to destroy the power of the workers class, the equality of the peoples and nationalities, and the constitutional position of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

I did not find anywhere in the LCY documents any attempts to change the system. What individuals in the highest party leadership say is another matter. That should be discussed there, for it is obviously a matter of pronounced disunity that can neither be covered up nor explained with a democratic dialogue and a struggle of opinions.

Such a serious question, I would even say a very sensitive question, is broached by us without preparation. Why this haste? One simply cannot shed the impression that one wants to do something in a hurry here, and I do not know who needs that. I must say, she stressed, that in the course of the public discussion of the draft conclusions of the 13th plenum I have not encountered anywhere in the communes and the basic organizations of associated labor any request by the working people for a change. They want responsibility and adherence to principles, so that we implement what has been agreed upon.

Repeating that the discussion about the political system is a very sensitive problem "with far-reaching, class and national dimensions, as well as possible consequences," she spoke critically about certain texts whose authors, she said, are playing with the achievements of the revolution.

What does this scribbing mean? Especially that of some doctors and masters, such as Miric and others, who directly undermine the most sacred achievements of our revolution, and the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities.

Stressing that she speaks with a full sense of responsibility, Marija Zvekic-Miskolci emphasized:

Honest people from the ranks of the nationalities are very concerned because of this escalation, and nationalists are rejoicing. If the nationalities have become subtenants here in our socialist motherland, and have their state outside the borders of Yugoslavia, as Miric tells us, then this is grist to the mill of the nationalists and the irredentists, she stressed. She added that she is not worried by Miric or the Hungarian or Albanian or any other nationalists, but by the comrades who rise in their defense.

Sinan Sahiti at the beginning of his speech supported the part of the draft conclusions that is "a constructive and concrete contribution in the ideopolitical struggle of the LC" for the bulding and improvement of the political system and for those measures that will eliminate various bureaucratic-technocratic, republican-provincial, and other resistances in the implementation of the Constitution, the Associated Labor Law, and the long-term policy. He dissociated himself from an incomplete and one-sided assessment of the relations of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the implementation of the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the provinces. He also did not support the position on the reexamination of the manner of allocating resources from the Federal Fund for stimulating an accelerated development of Kosovo, for he said that these questions cannot be supported without a more profound examination.

According to Sahiti, these questions have been prejudiced in the draft conclusions. They should be discussed, but not in this way. The Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium did not make sufficient preparations for the Central Committee session.

That this question has been broached in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Sahiti believes, cannot be well comprehended and accepted by the Yugoslav public, and especially not in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Taking part in the debate, Svetislav Dolasevic presented the views of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium especially touching on togetherness and common interests in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. He then emphasized that we all have to be aware of the fact that through the concept of common interests we must not weaken the autonomously founded position of the provinces, for it is indisputable that only firm, well organized provinces can contribute to the full affirmation of the republic as a whole.

Marking remarks on the text of the publicized draft positions for this session, Dolasevic pointed to an impression that the role of normative regulation of relations that pertain to solving common interests is being overemphasized and that these positions include too many precisely given tasks of certain organs, although what is involved is an LC document. Dolasevic here especially mentioned the document's advocacy of the utilization of resources from the Federal Fund for Stimulating the Development of Insufficiently Developed Republics and Provinces.

This is a very complex issue and any premature move can only have negative economic and political consequences. We in Kosovo would certainly accept everything that contributes to faster development, but we should not go in for experiments, because we will have negative effects. Hence, the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee Presidium has presented concrete amendments to the draft positions of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium, Dolasevic said.

Kosovo Member's Objections

AU281835 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 84 p 1-5

[Unattributed report on discussion at the 18th Serbia LC Central Committee Plenum on 24 November]

[Excerpts] We Must Be Conscious of Political Consequences

The method of and approach to preparing the Central Committee session -- announcing the views on major ideological-political issues without any preliminary coordination of views -- makes a constructive discussion more difficult, creates an atmosphere that does not contribute to strengthening mutual trust, unity, and togetherness, and sows confusion among the public because, yesterday and today, essential differences on the proposed views and essential issues have obviously found their expression in the statements by quite a few members of the Central Committee, Bajram Seljani said. He continued:

We must be conscious of the possible political consequences that may be provoked by the expressed differences among a number of Central Committee members, in our Socialist Republic of Serbia, in our country, and also on the international scene. The actions of progressive forces headed by the Kosovo LC to further and completely stabilize the political and entire situation there will especially be made more difficult, Seljani emphasized.

It was stated in the introductory report that discussions on the proposed views of the LC Central Committee Presidium had been held in communes, regions, and a number of organizations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia without the provinces. However, we were neither requested nor was any agreement reached to hold a similar discussion in our province although what is involved are important and essential questions that concern the entire territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and, thus, we were forced to use our own initiative and hold a discussion in the Central Committee Presidium itself on the basis of the views published in the press. We are responsible before the LC Central Committee but, we are fully responsible for our views before the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee and Seljani pointed out, especially before the organization and members of the Kosovo LC and Yugoslavia.

I trust that the working group will make an effort to incorporate our views in the final text of the views that the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia will adopt. However, if this does not happen, we will be forced to inform the provincial committee, open a discussion in the spirit of the statute, and request a discussion in the LCY Central Committee because we must achieve complete unity in the country's highest party organ when major political issues are involved. We are obligated to do this by the resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress, the Ninth Serbia LC Congress, and our conference.

If necessary, we can open the discussion on the fund at the level of all of Yugoslavia because the fund is a constitutional institution of Yugoslavia. We can open this discussion when we discuss the criteria and the long-term development of the country. But raising this question in this way without sufficient preparations and arguments and without any consultations can entail harmful consequences both for the Socialist Province of Kosovo and for other communities in our country. Therefore, I am in favor of dropping the proposed formulation of the views, preparing a discussion at the level of the entire country, and reaching an agreement within the framework of that discussion, Seljani said, pleading against the adoption of the proposed text of conclusions.

On Work of the Constitutional Commission

Several speakers mentioned the discussion at the session of the Commission for Constitutional Questions of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and claimed that, at that session, views were expressed that are contrary to the fundamental orientation of our system. As a member of the commission and a participant in the discussion, and following consultations with a number of members of the Constitutional Commission, I wish to state that the contents of the discussion at that session provide no grounds for these claims. In accordance with its role and its specific tasks, the Constitutional Commission made efforts to determine the proposals of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Assembly in order to solve the currently important problems of the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and all of its proposals have been made within the framework of the functions and the range of authority of the Constitutional Commission and the basic LC determinations and orientations.

At the conclusion of the session, the commission reached a unanimous agreement on its further work, Radoslav Ratkovic said, keeping his promise to speak no longer than 1 minute.

ARMY COMMUNISTS DISCUSS DRAFT CONCLUSIONS

AU281549 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian, No 2367 on 22 November on page 1 comments on, and on page 5 reports on the discussion of the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum in Army LC organizations.

In an 800-word article on page 1 entitled "Identity of Views," B. Miletic says that LC committees are now faced with the task of summing up the general party discussion of the draft conclusions and forwarding the essence "without embellishment" to higher forums. "When the discussion is reduced to positions that are common to all, the identity of views of the members and the leaders of the Army LC is becoming more and more evident," Miletic says.

Presenting some examples, Miletic continues: "When the situation in society had to be assessed, for instance, there was no LC basic organization committee that did not point out the crisis situation in the economy and the lags in self-management. Communists are concerned about the slow realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and see in this a great danger for the defensive strength of society, too. Therefore they are resolute in their demands that the LC should square accounts with the protagonists of the negative phenomena, first of all with those in its own ranks. Only after it has cleared its ranks of the protagonists of statism, separatism, opportunitism, and all other negative 'isms' that are chiefly to blame for the present situation in society, may the LC count upon its role as leader of the masses as set down in its program documents.

"Subjecting to the blow of criticism the deficiencies of the economic and political system in our country, the Communists in the Army advocate changes that would lead to the enhancement of the economic strength and the political power of associated labor and self-management. The battlefront, therefore, must have a predominantly class nature, and fire from all weapons should be concentrated on the entrenched bureaucratic-technocratic and liberal forces, which are often difficult to identify."

Miletic says that responsibility was stressed in the discussion, and he quotes a paper prepared for the discussion in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense: "'Collective responsibility is overemphasized: Everybody is responsible and nobody is responsible. Changes in the political system should imply instruments under which everybody would be responsible for his work and according to which everybody could be recalled or dismissed from his office without an extensive procedure. Nobody is irreplaceable.'"

In an 1,100-word report on a session of the Ljubljana Army Region LC Committee S. Susic quotes Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, "member of the LCY Central Committee," who attended the session, as saying:

"'Through the discussion today and through other forms of activity we have received an even clearer picture of the political feeling among the Communists and army personnel in connection with the current problems of social and army development. This time it was again shown in a very unequivocal way that our people, Communists, officers, soldiers, and civilians working for the Army, are united and determined to persevere in the struggle for the preservation and further development of the fundamental values of our revolution and its basic strategic positions.

"'Therefore it is understandable that army personnel are sensitive to premeditated attempts by individuals to belittle, through public information media or in other ways, the Yugoslav People's Army and its role, and to label as unitarianism their lasting persuasions and consistent struggle for the unity of Yugoslavia on the foundations of equality and self-management. We resolutely reject such views because they are malicious and untrue.

"'The content of all present activities shows among other things that a critical attitude is increasing among army personnel. I would even say that a positive climate is being created or has been created in a majority of the Army LC organizations, and in this climate various shortcomings, either in the Army or in society, are as a rule submitted under a magnifying glass of sharp grassroots criticism, and demands are made by the people that such shortcomings be stopped and that they should be prevented at their roots. This is a good thing. Such a creative critical spirit must be further developed.

"'It is a good thing that the focus of criticism is in the main directed toward us in the Army, which is to say toward out own community, and that through this criticism those methods and contents of activities are sought and found that contribute to an increased extent to the army personnel behaving in the way demanded by this very complex external and internal situation.

"'The Army LC organization, the commands, and other subjects of army building face the task of waging a struggle, in a more organized and consistent way, to cultivate and develop the moral and working image of a Communist, an officer, and a member of our Armed Forces.'"

Mamula is reported to have said that some LC organizations in the Army have been subjected to much criticism: "'Views were expressed, among other things, that the work of the organizations and organs of the LC in some units and commands is not sufficiently taken into consideration by some of the most responsible officers, that numerous positions and conclusions are not implemented, and that elective functions in the LC organization are not valued sufficiently.'"

"'Some reports show that even in the Army there are some LC organizations in which there is little work, opportunism, passivity, where meetings and other forms of activity are carried out according to a formalized stereotype without a creative and direct involvement in a quite concrete struggle with the questions that people encounter and solve. It is not necessary to make any special effort to demonstrate that the overall combat readiness and the moral political situation in the units and commands depend to a decisive extent on the role and activities of the LC organizations and the efficiency of the command function. There are no good units without good work and efficient commands by the LC organizations,' Mamula said."

VETERANS ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL EXPRESSES CONCERNS

AU262112 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Ilija Djukic, president of the Federal Council Presidium of the Federation of the Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War, said the following in an interview given to MLADOST, which the paper will publish tomorrow:

Veterans are concerned because the revolution fails to yield greater results, because the revolutionary forces, which have increased as cadres, technically and materially, fail to yield even close to what they can. Veterans are upset because processes of decentralization are not followed by self-managing processes, therefore, the great power of the republics and provinces has harmed the grassroots and Yugoslavia as a whole. They are upset because the truth is often hushed and half-truths are launched on large social problems. They are upset because the incapable and inconsistent have often become powerful, and the capable and consistent, often powerless. They are upset because, despite all the achievements, the ideogical and action unity of the LC has decreased, brotherhood and unity have been considerably disturbed, and nationalism has strengthened in various parts of the country.

REPUBLIC DAY MARKED BY CEREMONIES, RECEPTIONS

LD292316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, November 29 (TANJUG) — Traditionally, Yugoslavia's Republic Day, November 29, was marked today with the inauguration of new economic facilities, schools and communications, and with fitting ceremonies in all of Yugoslavia's six constituent republics and two provinces.

Forty-one years ago today, the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, AVNOJ, convened at Jajce, the centre of the liberated territory. The session of this war-time parliament of Yugoslavia laid down the foundations of the new state, the federative community of equal nations and nationalities.

The main reception to mark Republic Day was given in Belgrade yesterday by President of Yugoslavia's Presidency Veselin Djuranovic. The opening of another, second lane of the Belgrade-Nis motorway, the busiest sections of the Trans-Europe Highway in the Balkans, was among the most important facilities put into operation on the occasion of the Republic Day.

The Yugoslav national day was marked with formal receptions at the Yugoslav embassies throughout the world and celebrations at the clubs of the Yugoslavs living and working abroad. The receptions at the embassies were attended by numerous representatives of political, cultural and public life in the host-countries. The press abroad published articles on the Yugoslav national day, and cultural events were held in many countries on the occasion. An exhibition of Yugoslav books opened simultaneously in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa and Simferopol, while Yugoslav film weeks opened in Beijing, Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

ENVOY TO USSR REVIEWS COOPERATION IN 1984

For a report on the remarks by SFRY Ambassador to the USSR Milojko Drulovic on the occasion of Yugoslavia's Republic Day, which view SFRY-USSR relations in 1984, see the Eastern Europe section of the 30 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.